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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography of newspaper and magazine articles on a wide variety of topics in education includes entries from the following publications: "Asahi Evening News," "Asian Wall Street Journal," "Daily Yomiuri," "International Herald Tribune," "Japan Times," "Mainichi Daily News," "The Palm Beach Post," "Time," "USA Today," and "WorldPaper." An index of names, institutions, and major terms is provided. (GL)

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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES
JULY - SEPTEMBER, 1989

Prepared by David Wardell
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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES
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A

"A Real School Team," Mainichi Daily News, 30 July 1989, p. 12.

The Oku Tama Town Ogouchi Junior High School which is in an isolated mountainous area of Tokyo, has only 15 students. Although the school had to drop all team sports except badminton because of the lack of students, this year's badminton team has won the 36th Tokyo Junior High Badminton Championship.

"A U.S. Student Asks a Question," Daily Yomiuri, 28 July 1989, p. 2.

Eighty students participated in the 41st Japan-America Student Conference, a forum designed to deepen understanding between the two nations. The meeting was sponsored by the International Education Center in Tokyo.

"A Way to Teach History?" Asahi Evening News, 24 August 1989, p. 2.

A Canadian has developed a set of trading cards titled "Vietnam." The 66-card set features a colored picture of a Vietnam event with details about the scene on the reverse side. The audience targeted is children from ages 8 to 14.

"Adolescent Girl Crime Reaches Record Level," Mainichi Daily News, 10 August 1989, p. 12.

According to a report by the National Police Agency, the total number of minors charged with crimes was 72,293, down 20.5 percent from the same period last year. However, girls committed a record 23.3 percent of crimes by minors during the first half of 1989. The agency said that youngsters who drop out from family life and school often band together and begin to commit violence against others.

"Adult, Moral Education Figure in Budget Plan for Schools," Japan Times, 29 August 1989, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education has requested ¥4,718 trillion for its fiscal 1990 budget, up 1.74 percent from the current fiscal year. This budget will reduce spending on school equipment by about ¥18 billion. Beginning in April, 1990, the ministry will initiate new measures to promote lifetime education, international academic exchanges, and moral and disciplinary education. The ministry has asked for ¥150 million for vocational schools can set up 350 new classes for the elderly; ¥63 million to help women participate in regional activities; and ¥8 million to establish a special council which will consider basic issues in lifetime employment. The new budget also requests ¥28.8 billion to help foreign students in Japan. Funds have also been requested to build a research institute in Indonesia to study tropical diseases. To assist schools with moral education, the ministry will provide boards of education with books and videos.

"Aliens: One Man's Encounter with Foreigners," Daily Yomiuri, 9 August 1989, p. 3.

A Japanese man relates his experiences with a group of Pakistanis living in Tokyo. These included helping with hospitalization, obtaining proper immigration certification, and registering in a Japanese language school.

"All-Japan Senior High School English Speech Contest," Asahi Evening News, 3 July 1989, p. 3.

The 28th All-Japan Senior High School English Speech Contest has been announced. The first prize winner will receive a trip to Australia to participate in an international speech contest. To illustrate the broad support oratorical contests have in Japan, the following organizations are acting as sponsors: the Asahi Shimbun, the Foreign Ministry, the Education Ministry, prefectural boards of education across the country, the National High School Principals' Association, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, the National Federation of Prefectural English Teachers' Organizations, the American Embassy, and the British Council.

"American Christian College," Daily Yomiuri, 28 July 1989, p. 9.

This advertisement announces the Tokyo opening of American Christian College, which is affiliated with Milligan College in Tennessee. Coursework includes accounting, business administration, communications (radio and TV), computer science, psychology, sociology, humanities, mathematics, and office administration.

Arai, T. (1989). "Translation Method Boring," Daily Yomiuri, 7 September, p. 7.

The author of this letter to the editor argues that the grammar translation method widely employed by Japanese instructors in teaching English places the students in passive roles and creates boredom in the classroom.

Arai, Y. (1989). "What's the Goal of Education?" Asahi Evening News, 6 September, p. 7.

Arai states that educational reforms which strive to promote the importance of the individual may, in fact, be schemes to camouflage the drop-out rate of students who cannot maintain the standard pace. He also expresses concern because schools admit they are too busy to teach the basics of arithmetic sufficiently and that parents must assist with this learning through homework assignments.

"Argentine Teachers on 48-Hour Strike," Mainichi Daily News, 1 September 1989, p. 4.

The 230,000 member Confederation of Argentine Educators has begun a 48-hour strike to back demands for a pay raise which the government has said will fuel inflation.

"Arrests of Youths Declined 20.5% in First Half of 1989," Japan Times, 10 August 1989, p. 2.

According to a survey released by the National Police Agency, the number of youths arrested during the first half of 1989 decreased by 20.5 percent to 72,293 from the same period last year. The agency noted that criminal behavior among youths is becoming more violent with many involved in organized crime. School truancy is on the rise.

Artamo, S. (1989). "A Golden Remark," Mainichi Daily News, 31 August, p. 2.

A remark made by one of the team managers during the annual summer senior high school baseball tournament is viewed a valuable advice. He told his team that they should follow these five rules. The first is patience, the second is endurance, no third or fourth, but the fifth is perseverance. Artamo sees this advice applicable to everything in life--not only baseball.

"Assailant Used Syringe in Campus Rape Try," Japan Times, 1 August 1989, p. 2.

The wife of an employee at the University of Tokyo was assaulted on the campus by a man who injected an unknown substance into her arm and who then attempted to rape her. The suspect fled when students nearby heard the woman's cries.

"Association Accredits 77 Japanese Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 16September 1989, p. 2.

A total of 84 schools applied for accreditation with the Association for Promotion of Japanese Language Education, a government-affiliated group set up to regulate language school businesses. Seventy-seven of those applying have been approved. Guidelines for accreditation compel schools to provide three full-time teachers for the first 60 students and one teacher for every additional 30 students, The total number of school hours is also regulated. At the time of application, the 77 schools had a total capacity of over 21,000 students, but the association has ordered this be cut back to 16,000.

"Atsugi Teens Charged with Animal Killings," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

A group of three youths have been arrested for brutally killing pet rabbits being reared by primary school students.

B

Bachman, S. (1989a). "Thinking Tools Get Students Talking," Daily Yomiuri, 6 July, p. 7.

Language teachers at the British Council have begun using methods developed by Edward de Bono to stimulate creative thinking while using English as a medium of expression. The tendency in Japanese schooling to emphasize rote memorization instead of analytical thinking is credited as a source of problems in many language classroom where communication is essential.

"Baseball Player Sues School Over Injuries," Daily Yomiuri, 14 July 1989, p. 2.

A former Doshisha University baseball player who suffered a broken neck during a league game in 1985 has filed a ¥50 million suit against the university. Because the student was admitted under a baseball scholarship, he claims the university is obligated to pay compensation for his injuries.

Benedetto, R., and Ordovensky, P. (1989). "Bush, Govs to 'Reinvigorate' USA Schools," USA Today, 28 September, pp. 1-2.

President George Bush has convened a two-day summit with the nation's governors at the University of Virginia to brainstorm ideas for improving U.S. educational programs. Among the goals expected to be discussed: improving math, science and reading scores; reducing dropouts; eradicating illiteracy; and increasing the percentage of high school graduates with employable skills. Since 1983, when a national education commission found "a nation at risk," local, state and federal education spending has jumped 30 percent, to $353 billion this year. Bush's personal agenda includes: (a) Allowing parents to choose where to send their children to school; (b) Easing restrictions on the teaching profession to allow experts in the classroom; (c) Allowing schools more flexibility in use of federal funds; (d) Getting parents more involved; and (e) Providing financial rewards to schools with measurable improvements.

"Be Wary of Cram Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 10 July 1989, p. 6.

The Report on Parents' Educational Expenses, a report issued by the Ministry of Education, shows that when compared with 10 years ago, costs are 47 percent higher for a primary school student, 68 percent higher for a middle school student, and 80 percent higher for a high school student. Cram schools claim the greatest part of these added expenses. Japanese society tends to stress grades too much labeling high-achievers in class "good children." This editorial argues that while studying hard is good, "real learning" is defeated when students are forced to study without having enough time to ask questions, to reflect on things or to feed their natural intellectual curiosity.

Bhengu, R. (1989). "Good Education a 'Miracle,'" WorldPaper, 10 September, p. 10.

Isaac Shongwe, a management trainee who has won a Rhodes Scholarship to Oxford, reflects on the educational hardships faced by blacks in South Africa. The Bantu Education Act of 1953 wrested control of black schools from private organizations, such as church missions, and placed schools under the apartheid government. This in effect insured that blacks would receive an inferior education. Student boycotts which erupted in violence in 1976 simmer today in frequent student boycotts. Black students at the University of South Africa are sometimes detained by the police without being charged of crimes.

"Biff! Pow! Holy History Lesson!" Daily Yomiuri, 3 July 1989, p. 2.

Kadokawa Publishing Co. and Chuokoron-sha, two of Japan's largest publishing houses, will publish rival comic books about Japan's history. Assisting on these projects are professors from Kyoto University, Gakushuin University, and the International Japanese Culture Research Institute.

"Big Firms to Employ 30% More Male Graduates," Japan Times, 29 July 1989, p. 2.

In a survey released by the Recruit Survey Company, 244,000 students are expected to graduate from Japanese universities at the end of this academic year. About half these graduates will be recruited by listed firms; of these, about 115,000 will be male. While employment for female 4-year university students will increase by 14.3 percent, the number of female 2-year college and high school students will only increase by 0.9 percent and 7.6 percent respectively.

"Blindness Not a Disability for Ski Champion," Japan Times, 30 July 1989, p. 2.

Cara Dunne, a Harvard sophomore who became the U.S. 1989 national championship in giant slalom skiing, is currently one of 66 science students from the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan attending a Japan-U.S. Student Conference in Tokyo.

"Board's Survey on Truancy Criticized," Japan Times, 5 August 1989, p. 2.

The methodology employed by the Ibaraki Prefectural Board of Education on why some children refuse to attend school has come under attack. The multiple-choice questionnaire had only two categories for reasons for absenteeism: "personal problems" and "family problems." Critics point out that a child's refusal to go to school may also be based on conditions at the school.

Booth, W. (1989). "Little Support for Basic Science," Daily Yomiuri, 5 July, p. 7.

Akio Yamamoto of the Tokyo Institute of Technology complains that the Japanese government is stingy in supporting basic research in universities. Despite the rising strength of the yen, government support for research has declined over the past 20 years.

Bottorff, D. (1989). "Fulbright Alumni Trying to Raise Scholarship Funds," Japan Times, 16 July, p. 5.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recognized Japan's Fulbright Foundation for its contribution in helping Japan achieve its high stature in the world community. By 1982, some 5,800 Japanese had been educated under the exchange program. At that time, roughly one-third of Japan's ambassadors were Fulbright fellows. Within Japan the Fulbright fellowships are handled through the Japan-United States Exchange Promotion Foundation.

"British Teacher in Language Row," Daily Yomiuri, 13 September 1989, p. 5.

Parents at a predominantly Asian school have demanded the removal of a teacher with 22 years' experience because she does not speak Urdu or Punjabi.

Broder, D. (1989). "Prince Charles on Murder of His Mother's English," Japan Times, 3 July, p. 17.

Prince Charles has accused the British education establishment of teaching English badly.

Bryson, D. (1989). "California Public Schools Revise Curriculums, Give Students Clearer Picture of Rest of the World," Japan Times, 9 July, p. 10.

When the National Council for the Social Studies revised its curriculum suggestions in 1979, it strongly advocated bringing an outlook into the classroom that eliminated the biases of the white middle class. Now California has revised its entire social studies curriculum trying to broaden the range of ideas associated with history, geography, and other courses.

Buchwald, A. (1989). ""Leveraged Education," International Herald Tribune, 31 August, p. 16.

Buchwald takes a tongue-in-cheek look at the cost of higher education in the United States. His satirical examination implies that high fees will close the door to many qualified students and that the nation will be deprived of many capable minds.

"Bush Calls for 'New Sense of Direction' in Classroom," Japan Times, 29 September 1989, p. 12.

Although spending in the past decade on education in the U.S. has gone from $168 billion to $380 billion, test scores show U.S. students lag far behind their foreign counterparts. To emphasize the urgency of correcting this situation, President George Bush has called a summit of the nation's governors at the University of Virginia.

"Bush Urges School Kids to Shun Use of Drugs," Daily Yomiuri, 14September 1989, p. 4.

President George Bush gave a 12-minute televised speech from the White House urging students to avoid using drugs.

C

"Career-Oriented Female Students Increase," Daily Yomiuri, 28 July 1989, p. 3.

An increasing number of college women are studying law, economics and business management. This change has affected a wide range of learning institutions throughout Japan. As more women enter the social sciences, fewer are being attracted to the traditional field of literature, and this has affected enrollment at women's colleges such as Sacred Heart University, Japan Women's University, Jissen Women's University, and Tokyo Women's Christian University. Women college students account for 49 percent of all freshmen majoring in political science at Keio University compared to 26 percent in 1984. Similar trends have been noted at Sophia University, Gakushuin University, Rikkyo University and Aoyama Gakuin University. In addition, according to Kanto Gakuin University and Aichi Institute of Technology, women have begun to enroll in engineering courses.

Cassim, J. (1989). "Braile Newspaper a Product of Devotion," Japan Times, 5 September, p. 4.

Yuji Teranishi, a graduate of the Perkins School for the Blind in Boston, produces a monthly English newspaper titled The Japan Braille News. Although this publication was begun as a domestic project, it now has 450 readers in 46 countries.

Castor, B. (1989). "Stark Contrasts Apparent in Japanese Education," The Palm Beach Post, 8 July, p. 6E.

Betty Castor, Florida's education commissioner, visited Japan as a member of the Japanese Education Study Team. The purpose of this trip was to observe Japanese schools with the idea of bringing successful approaches to learning back to the United States. Castor focuses more on the design differences in school buildings than on the curriculum and social milieu of Japanese learning. [See also J. Stevens' entry in this document.]

Cavazos, L. (1989). "School Choice Improves Education," USA Today, 11 July, p. 6.

Lauro Cavazos, the current Secretary of Education, argues that argues that choice of which school to attend results in improved student performance, greater teacher satisfaction, and more parental involvement. He notes, however, that the National Education Association has taken a stand opposing school choice.

"Chain Letters Sent to China Students," Mainichi Daily, 18 September 1989, p. 14.

Some 30 Chinese students living in the international student center attached to Kobe University have received more than 100 mysterious chain letters condemning them for participating in demonstrations in Japan against the government crackdown in Tiananmen Square. The number of Chinese studying at Kobe University is about 190.

Chiba, T. (1989). "Building Begins on 'Anti-Illiteracy House,'" Daily Yomiuri, 22 August, p. 2.

Anti-Illiteracy House, a classroom building being constructed in Nepal, has been organized through efforts of UNESCO and private financing by Japanese businesses. After completion, the school will serve as the center for the district's anti-illiteracy campaign, providing classes and coordinating the activities of 11 other schools. According to the Nepalese government, only 35 percent of the population is literate.

Chikamori, Y. (1989). "Communication Needed," Daily Yomiuri, 7 September, p. 7.

Chikamori suggests that Japanese university entrance examinations are not wrong to test English. After all, university examinations in other nations do this as well. On the other hand, this writer urges teachers to adopt more communicative teaching methods. This requires that as much time is spent on listening and speaking as is given to grammar-translation sections.

"Children Drawn to Kamishibai," Mainichi Daily News, 23 August 1989, p. 12.

Kamishibai (picture-card story telling) has become popular at Japanese libraries. According to the International Institute for Children's Literature, children prefer picture-card story telling to cartoons or picture books because of interaction with the narrator. Unlike TV programs that offer children passive entertainment, these picture cards encourage active participation. A survey at the institute shows that kamishibai are loaned out on an average of 37.1 times a year, followed by comics at 26.82 times, juvenile stories at 21.8 times, and picture books at 14.7 times.

"Children's Testimony Grim Reminder," Asahi Evening News, 1 September 1989, p. 3.

A book containing about 300 compositions by Japanese school children describing the killing of more than 6000 Koreans at the time of the Great Kanto Earthquake on September 1, 1923 has just been published.

"China Colleges End Free Ride," Daily Yomiuri, 18 August 1989, p. 5.

The Chinese government has passed new regulations requiring college students to pay part of the bill for their education. These fees run between 50 and 150 yuan ($13 to $40) each, or about 7 percent of the cost of their education. Students majoring in education, agriculture, forestry, metallurgy, mining and geology will continue to be educated free. A survey of ten colleges in Beijing showed they had deficits of $991.891. Students who cannot pay will receive scholarships or loans. Other changes affecting Chinese colleges include: the reduction of this year's freshman class by 30,000; requirement that freshmen at Beijing University undergo a year of military training; requirement that graduates obtain work experience before entering graduate degree programs.

"China Demands Refunds from Japanese Language Schools," Mainichi Daily News, 26 August 1989, p. 12.

Approximately 25,000 Chinese applicants to language schools in Japan were denied visas after they had already paid their school fees. A delegation from Shanghai plans a trip to Japan to discuss this situation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"Chinese Brokers Ran Student Visa Racket," Daily Yomiuri, 10 September 1989, p. 2.

A racket operated by a group of Chinese brokers has been exposed. The Tokyo-based group purchased residence certificates from Japanese and then sold these for up to ¥3 million to Chinese students enrolled in Japanese language schools when their visas were up for renewal.

"Chinese Professor Sacked from Posts for Maintaining 'Bourgeois Views,'" Japan Times, 27 July 1989, p. 4.

Wen Yuankai of the China University of Science and Technology in Hefei has been dismissed from two political posts for holding "bourgeois liberal" views.

"Chinese Student Injured by Car," Daily Yomiuri, 30 August 1989, p. 2.

A Chinese student who is enrolled at the University of LIbrary and Information Science was seriously injured when struck by a car while he was riding his bicycle.

"Chinese Student No-Shows Concern Some U.S. Colleges," Japan Times, 26 August 1989, p. 4.

School officials at University of Notre Dame, Purdue University, and Indiana University have expressed concern because fewer than half of their newly admitted Chinese students have arrived for fall classes. It is unknown whether or not the delays result from the student demonstrations in Beijing earlier this summer. Purdue has 316 Chinese students. Chinese government officials have contacted Notre Dame to say they have suspended their Fulbright program, a decision affecting only one student.

"Chinese Students Fear Deportation," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is being lenient in extending the visas of Chinese students in Japan who hold valid passports. However, there are fears among the Chinese student population that the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo will not renew passports when their term expires.

"Chinese Teachers Blamed for Uprising," Daily Yomiuri, 12 September 1989, p. 5.

Last June's student protests in China which were held under the leadership of the Autonomous Union of Beijing Universities and Colleges have been blamed on educators. The party line is that teachers spread anti-communist teachings and are responsible for the political unrest.

"Clinical Tests Show Food Additive Danger," Daily Yomiuri, 29 August 1989, p. 2.

Hiroshi Tomita, a professor at Nihon University, had concluded from his research that food additives can be harmful. However, Tomita's findings have been contested by the National Institute of Hygienic Sciences.

"College Costs Climb," USA Today, 11 August 1989, p. 6.

This survey conducted by USA Today lists cost increases at universities in the United States. Figures appear for the following schools: University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Auburn University, Birmingham-Southern College, Hendrix College, University of Arizona, Occidental College, Pomona College, St. Mary's College, UCLA, University of Colorado, Trinity College, Wesleyan University, Yale University, American University, Georgetown University, Wesley College, University of Florida, University of Miami, Emory University, University of Georgia, Chaminade University, Buena Vista College, College of Northern Iowa, College of Idaho, Northwestern University, University of Illinois,

Purdue University, University of Notre Dame, Baker University, Kansas State University, Kentucky Wesleyan College, University of Louisville, Centenary College, Northeast Louisiana University, Brandeis University, Harvard University, Radcliffe College, Smith College, Hood College, Towson State University, Grand Valley State University, Hope College, Carleton College, University of Minnesota, Mississippi State University, Southeast Missouri State University, College of Great Falls, Meredith College, Wake Forest University, University of Mary, University of North Dakota, Creighton University, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Dartmouth College, New Hampshire College, Monmouth College, Seton Hall University, College of Santa Fe, University of New Mexico, University of Nevada-Reno, Barnard College, Clarkson University, Iona College, New York University, Syracuse University, Vassar College, Case Western Reserve University, Ohio University, Xavier University, University of Oklahoma, University of Tulsa, Pacific University, Reed College, Bryn Mawr College, Dickinson College, Grove City College, Swathmore College, University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Providence College, Furman University, University of South Carolina, Wofford College, Rhodes College, Southern Methodist University, Trinity University, University of Houston, University of Utah, University of Virginia, Washington & Lee University, Middlebury College, University of Vermont, Seattle University, University of Washington, Beloit College, Lawrence University, West Virginia University, and Wheeling Jesuit College.

"College Job Hunters Favor Banks, Airlines," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July 1989, p. 2.

In a survey of 7,000 college seniors across Japan, the Mitsubishi Bank and Sony Co. head the list of favorite employers among male students; Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airways ranked first and second among female students. This survey confirmed a recent trend that more and more science students are avoiding manufacturing companies.

"Colleges in West Virginia, Japan Merge," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

Salem College in West Virginia has merged with Teikyo University of Japan to become Salem-Teikyo University. In spring 1990, 100 Japanese students will join the 500 Americans enrolled at Salem; eventually 500 Japanese will be integrated with the 500 American students, sharing dormitory s pace and taking classes in both English and Japanese.

Constable, A. (1989). "A Language Under Siege," TIME, 29 May.

The number of Welsh speakers is declining. Of the 2.5 million people who live in Wales today, only 550,000 speak the language. In an effort to keep Welsh alive, lessons are being given to schoolchildren.

"Corporate Recruiting Season Opens with Many Students Already Taken," Japan Times, 21 August 1989, p. 2.

Although the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations has repeatedly asked universities and companies to follow a gentlemen's agreement from recruiting prospective graduates prior to 20 August, many have ignored this stipulation. A large number of companies have already completed their hiring for the coming year. The number of male graduates seeking employment this year is 213,000 and of female graduates, 68,000.

Coulmas, F. (1989a). "Societies Revealed in Study of Nations' Preschools," Japan Times, 15 July, p. 14.

Coulmas reviews Preschool in Three Cultures by J.J. Tobin et al. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1989) which discusses childhood education in China, Japan and the United States.

Coulmas, F. (1989b). "Foreign Language Choices Reflect Changing Perceptions, Business Outlook," Japan Times, 13 August, p. 10.

Worldwide, only a handful of the several thousand languages have been studied as foreign languages on a curriculum basis. Even though Japanese, Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, and Turkish have been studied here and there, none of these compares to the widespread study of English, French, German, Spanish, or even Dutch. Japan's universities offer and require more language training than those of some other industrialized countries. Nevertheless, the languages of Korea and China, two of Japan's closest neighbors, have remained exotic in comparison to European languages.

Coulmas, F. (1989c). "Chairpersons and Mistress Degrees: Does Nonsexist Language Really Contribute to a Nonsexist Society?" Japan Times, 20 August, p. 10.

Coulmas argues that the importance of language is often underrated, but it is also sometimes overrated. Those who charge that English is male-dominated and seek to rid it of this bias fail to recognize that if every bias were eliminated, very little would remain. He further states that it may well be possible to erase the surface appearance of sexism by changing language forms without actually affecting the attitudes of the individual using the revised language.

Coulmas, F. (1989d). "Guide to Japanese Education Provides a Welcome Introduction to School System," Japan Times, 26 August, p. 14.

This is a review of Education in Japan: A Source Book by Edward R. Beauchamp and Richard Rubinger (New York: Garland, 1989). The two parts of the book consist of 14 chapters each. The first section can be read as a brief history of Japanese education starting from the Confucian tradition which provided the model for Japan's first school system and through the issues focused on by the Ad Hoc Council on Educational Reform (Rinkyoshin) which was established in 1984 under the control of Prime Minister Nakasone. The second part of the book explains the structure of the educational system from preschool to university and discusses a number of problems and issues concerning contemporary Japanese education. Among these are the textbook authorization system, teacher education, the education of women and minorities, and the role higher education plays in society. In addition, there is a section on major issues identified by the Ad Hoc Council on Educational Reform, including lifelong learning, curriculum designs for the 21st century, and educational demands of an international community.

"Council to Study Phase-in of a Five-day School Week," Japan Times, 30 August 1989, p. 2.

The Research Council on Adapting School Administration to Changes in Society plans to review the possibility of introducing a five-day school week. In April, 64 schools in eight prefectures will introduce this new system. During the experimental year, the council will track educational and extracurricular activities and then evaluate this data to determine whether students profit from a change in school hours.

"Courses Promise Much, Deliver Little," Mainichi Daily News, 21 August 1989, p. 12.

Japanese factories using over a certain level of electricity must by law employ an electric energy conservation supervisor to check on waste and to develop energy-saving improvements. Only government certified managers are allowed to do this job. Normally a government certification as an electric energy conservation supervisor requires two years on-the-job experience as well as authorized training. However, the Japanese Consumer Information Center has uncovered a shady business that lures students with promises of "easy" government certification to technical school graduates. Students were not told in advance that two years of on-the-job training would be requisite.

"Cram Schools Invade High Schools," Mainichi Daily, 23 September 1990, P. 12.

Cram schools attended after regular school hours by college-bound students have entered the ordinary high school classroom via satellite broadcast. The satellite broadcasting trend was begun by Kawaijuku, a Nagoya-based cram school. At present Kawaijuku is broadcasting nine courses weekly to 19 of its branches nationwide. Yoyogi Seminar, a Tokyo-based cram school, plans to start broadcasting 13 winter term courses by satellite. Yoyogi Seminar was one of the first cram schools to produce educational videos for use at high schools; it now hopes to have its satellite broadcasts beamed into high schools by September next year. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education has criticized the overemphasis on cram schools for students who plan to take university entrance exams. However, the ministry has no authority to prohibit schools from using the cram school broadcasts as long as the schools are providing a full ministry-regulated curriculum.

"Crown Prince Gets Fellowship," Japan Times, 27 July 1989, p. 3.

Oxford University's Merton College has conferred an honorary fellowship on the Crown Prince. The Crown Prince, formerly known as Prince Hiro, studied transportation history at the graduate school of Merton College from 1983 to 1985. His paper on "The Thames as a Highway" was published in April.

"Crown Prince Given Oxford U. Fellowship," Daily Yomiuri, 27 July 1989, p. 2.

Oxford's Merton College has awarded an honorary fellowship to Crown Prince Naruhito. This honor allows recipients to attend college functions and use its facilities. Currently 24 persons hold this fellowship.

"Crown Prince Visits Nagano," Daily Yomiuri, 28 July 1989, p. 2.

Crown Prince Naruhito has traveled to Nagano to participate in a national conference at the Yatsugatake Center for Agricultural Training.

"Cultural Exchange Info with US to Be Expanded," Mainichi Daily, 20 September 1989, p. 12.

The Prime Minister's office has announced an action program for international cultural exchange, calling for a stepped-up supply of information on Japan to the U.S., as well as improved Japanese language education overseas. The program also proposes setting up a "Japan Trust Fund" at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for preserving cultural assets.

"Cultural Exchange Plan Being Finalized," Daily Yomiuri, 22 August 1989, p. 2.

The Prime Minister's Office has announced the blueprint for a large-scale international cultural exchange program aimed at boosting Japan's non-economic contributions to the world. The five-year project covers four major areas: (1) Language and other Japanese studies abroad; (2) International exchanges in the fine arts and the preservation of cultural assets; (3) Cooperation among academic researchers; and (4) Placing the Japan Foundation under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The government will also propose the creation of a new fund within UNESCO for financing cultural preservation efforts around the world.

D

"'Death Ash' Ship Gets U.S. Cranes," Daily Yomiuri, 2 August 1989, p. 2.

A teacher and eight high school students on a good will mission from the United States handed over a gift of 2,000 paper cranes to the staff of the anti-atomic bomb monument in Tokyo. The group is visiting Japan under the sponsorship of the U.S.-Japan Cultural Center.

De Jong, P. (1989). "Save the Children of Japan," Japan Times, 31 August, p. 20.

De Jong argues that it was through the influence of psychiatrists that behavior controlling drugs such as Ritalin were introduced. He urges Japan not to allow this same thing to happen here.

"Demystifying Women Is Goal of Men's School," Japan Times, 14 August 1989, p. 2.

Hanamuko Gakko, or the Bridegroom School, will open in Tokyo in September. The purpose of the school is to free men of their mothers' influence and show them how to be good marriage partners. The principal will be Keiko Higuichi, a professor at Kasei University.

"Disgraced Teacher Again Under Cloud," Daily Yomiuri, 5 July 1989, p. 2.

A middle school teacher in Hyogo Prefecture who was forced to leave his position after allegations of physical punishment and bad language against pupils, has again become the subject of complaints at his new school. This teacher underwent training at the research institute of the board of education prior to his reassignment in April. The PTA of his new school has circulated a letter of complaint against this teacher.

"Disgruntled Teachers Boycott Unionists' Meeting on Merger," Japan Times, 7 September 1989, p. 2.

The Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) has experienced a split in its membership as a result of an announced merger with the Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo). The division falls along ideological lines with the socialists on one side and the communists on the other. Union officers believe it is important for the membership to hold together at this time because of pressure from the Ministry of Education to change textbooks that emphasize the national flag and anthem. At the same time, the union leadership praises the ministry's proposal to shorten the school week to five days.

"Dissident Teachers Oppose Union's Plan to Join Rengo," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 2.

One faction of the Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) has formed a splinter organization to oppose plans to merge the union with the Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo). This splinter group has formed the Teachers' Union National Liaison Council and has vowed to leave the union if the planned merger goes through.

"Doctoral Requisites for Gaijin Students Relaxed," Mainichi Daily News, 26 August 1989, p. 12.

The Foreign and Education ministries have agreed to relax graduation requirements for foreign students in obtaining higher degrees from Japanese universities. Foreign students have had to write a post-graduation thesis in Japanese which they felt was too difficult. Under new guidelines, the thesis may be written in English and other foreign languages; lectures may be taken in English. Foreign students who acquired doctorates in humanities accounted for 26 percent of 96 foreign doctorate registrants in fiscal 1987. Those who received doctorates in the sciences accounted for 89 percent of 415 registrants in the same year.

"Doctor's Show Resistance to Education," Daily Yomiuri, 21 July 1989, p. 3.

According to the Japan Medical Association, two-thirds of Japan's doctors do not regularly attend lectures and other educational meetings related to their specialty unless coerced. Doctors have criticized association leaders for announcing that member doctors must study at least 50 hours in their field per year, keep records of the type of study, and submit these records to their affiliated doctor's association chapter.

"Domestic Expansion Will Mean More Jobs for '90 High School Graduates, Survey Says," Japan Times, 7 September 1989, p. 2.

A Ministry of Labor survey based on data provided by 62,000 private companies and public job placement offices shows that at the end of July there were 1.16 million outstanding job offers for which high school graduates were qualified for. Because there will only be 532,000 job-seeking high school graduates next spring, there will be an average of 2.13 jobs per student if the July level remains steady.

Dunton, L. (1989). "Skip Credit Lessons; Teach Kids to Save," USA Today, 30 August, p. 6.

Dunton voices opposition to credit cards for children saying that this will impair their discipline to save.

E

"Editors, Critics Denounce Gov't Textbook Revisions," Mainichi Daily News, 2 July 1989, p. 12.

Censorship of textbooks by the Ministry of Education has caused broad criticism from the authors and the publishers. Revisions ordered by the ministry tend to whitewash some areas of Japanese history and to distort Japan's current position in the global community.

"Ed. Minister Discloses Support from Recruit Co.," Asahi Evening News, 1 September 1989, p. 3.

Education Minister Kazuya Ishibashi admitted that Recruit Co. which is at the center of a major bribery scandal, paid ¥300,000 for 10 tickets to a fund-raising party he held in May last year.

"Education Costs Soar in 10 Years," Asahi Evening News, 8 July 1989, p. 3.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Education shows that educational expenses have sharply increased, especially the fees of cram schools. Depending on school level, expenses have risen 47 to 80 percent since 1977. The survey covered 22,800 families with children attending public or private kindergartens and public junior and senior high schools.

"Education Reform Key to S'pore's Survival," Mainichi Daily News, 16 August 1989, p. 5.

A report concludes that Singapore's rigid educational system must be changed if the nation hopes to provide technically qualified manpower necessary to keep up with other newly industrialized economies.

Eldridge, L. (1989). "Immigrant Makes Good in U.S. Academic Work," Daily Yomiuri, 25 July, p. 7.

Vartan Gregorian has been named president of Brown University. Gregorian, an emigrant to the United States, believes that test scores have become so important to students that they have lost sight of the educational process. Students should be encouraged to think of education as a lifelong experience, with the university supplying the "compass" in the form of a critical mind.

Elias, M. (1989a). "Teen Sex Roles and Depression," USA Today, 30 August, p. 7.

Women in the U.S. have twice as much depression as men--a difference that begins in adolescence. A survey conducted by Princeton University indicates that constraints on young women to follow "feminine" activities contribute to this depression.

Elias, M. (1989b). "More Risks for Latchkey Teens," USA Today, 7 September, p. 9.

Results of a survey conducted by researchers at UCLA reveal that young teens who come home to an empty house are twice as likely as those supervised by adults to use alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes. The risk of this behavior holds whether the family is rich or poor, is a one- or two-parent household, or the student gets good or bad grades.

Elias, M. (1989c). "'Burnout' Awaits Fast-Track Preschoolers," USA Today, 14 September, p. 1.

A study of 126 middle-income families shows preschoolers pushed hard to learn lose that edge by first grade and often show signs of "burnout."

"Employment Bright for Grads," Mainichi Daily News, 11 July 1989, p. 12.

In a survey of 120 major businesses which was conducted by the Kyodo News Service, a total of 82 firms said they expect to increase the number of college graduates they hire next spring. Another 23 reported that they expect to employ the same number as this year.

"Employment Tests for High School Graduates Begin," Daily Yomiuri, 17 September 1989, p. 2.

According to the Ministry of Labor, Japanese businesses need an additional 1,116,000 high-school-graduate level employees yet it is expected that this year's pool of applicants will only hold 523,000 graduates.

"Engineering and Science Grads Being Lured into Jobs with Finance and Insurance Firms," Japan Times, 15 July 1989, p. 3.

According to the Science and Technology Agency, a growing number of college graduates with science and engineering degrees are taking jobs outside manufacturing. If this trend continues, Japan may face a shortage of scientists and engineers.

"English Course Offers Overseas Study, Work," Japan Times, 31 August 1989, p. 14.

The International Business Professions Training Program operated by Bunka Hoso Brain combines overseas English language training with a business internship. The one-year program is offered in cooperation with Belleview Community College. In the first quarter, the training concentrates on an intensive English course. In the second and third quarters, students take academic and professional training courses at the college. In the last quarter, participants gain work experience in companies within the Seattle area. Fees for this program cost ¥2.6 million, which includes a roundtrip ticket, insurance, tuition, and expenses incurred during homestay.

"English Radio News Available by Phone," Mainichi Daily News, 25 August 1989, p. 12.

English language radio news is now available by telephone. The recent increase in the number of foreigners residing in Japan and a growing awareness on the part of the Japanese for a need to hear the news in other languages have prompted Radio Japan to think of ways of providing news at a reasonable cost. The customer can listen to the Radio Japan news by dialing from a private or public phone. The charge is 40 yen for every three minutes. Radio Japan broadcasts in 21 languages.

"English Seen as Vital, But Few Speak It," Mainichi Daily News, 12 August 1989, p. 12.

A survey conducted by Meiji Mutual Life Insurance showed that most Japanese consider communication skills vital in internationalizing Japanese society. Nevertheless, a majority believe Japanese do not speak English well enough to meet the nation's needs.

"English 'Vital' to Japan's Internationalization: Poll," Asahi Evening News, 12 August 1989, p. 3.

A survey conducted by Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co. of 650 people working or living in Tokyo or Osaka showed that most believe communication skills are vital for internationalizing Japanese society. However, a majority think they do not speak English well enough to meet this goal. One out of three said they do not like the English language.

"'Exam Hell'" Even Hotter for Some Takers," Mainichi Daily, 15 September 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education has released a study of junior and senior high school entrance examinations which shows that obtuse, convoluted questions are not rare and that many questions go far beyond anything kids have been taught at school. The study looked at the tests of 20 private and 20 public junior high schools as well as 11 public and 20 private high schools. When asked why they used questions that required extra knowledge, school authorities stated that without these difficult questions no difference appears in the test scores.

"Exam Scam Brings Backlash," Mainichi Daily, 21 September 1989, p. 12.

As the result of a scandal involving a pachinko hall worker who took a medical licensing exam for a would-be doctor, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has revised its application procedures not only for doctors, but also for dentists, nurses, and other medical professions.

"Exchange of Views," Daily Yomiuri, 27 July 1989, p. 7.

An international exchange seminar was held in Bandai where 23 foreigners and 21 Japanese gathered to exchange views on culture. Foreign participants included 15 Chinese, three Koreans, two Taiwanese, and one Indonesian.

"'Explosion' Damages College School Bus," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July 1989, p. 2.

A school bus belonging to the Kanazawa Institute of Technology was severely damaged by an explosion.

"Ex-Student Indicted for Creating Computer Virus," Japan Times, 28 July 1989, p. 14.

Robert Morris, a former Cornell University graduate student, has been indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of violating laws by intentionally obtaining access to computer systems and preventing their authorized use. Systems that Morris shut down included those run by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Air Force Logistics Command, the University of California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Purdue University.

"Ex-Teacher Opens Indian Gallery," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July 1989, p. 2.

A former primary school teacher recently opened an Indian ethnographical gallery to exhibit the artifacts he has collected on trips to India.

"'Faithful Elephants' Strikes Chord in U.S.," Daily Yomiuri, 15 August 1989, p. 2.

In 1951, Yukio Tsuchiya wrote Faithful Elephants, a juvenile novel based on a true story of three elephants who starved to death in Ueno Zoo during the war years. A fifth-grade student in the United States who was moved by this story has made news by initiating correspondence with the author.

"Falling Rocks Injure Hikers on Mt. Shirouma," Daily Yomiuri, 23 July 1989, p. 2.

Four high school girls were injured by falling rocks while on a school hiking trip.

"Fax a Boon to Hearing Impaired," Asahi Evening News, 22 August 1989, p. 6.

Facsimile machines have proven useful to schools serving the hearing impaired. Not only does this device allow rapid communication between the school and the student, it also enables cram schools to teach these students at home. In Nagoya, each of the 1,500 students at Kyodai Academy has a fax machine at home through which they receive their daily lessons.

Fecteau, L. (1989). "Prof. Finds Benefits in Office Romances," Japan Times, 16 July 1989, p. 10.

An associate professor of management at Fairfield University has completed a study of love in business settings. Her book titled Love, Power and Sex in the Workplace has been published by Rawson Associates.

"Female College Cagers Achieve More than Men," Daily Yomiuri, 11 August 1989, p. 12

In a report to the NCAA, the American Institutes for Research found that female college basketball players spend as much time on their sport as men do but manage to study more and get higher grades.

"Female Univ. Students See ANA as Best Job Choice," Asahi Evening News, 22 August 1989, p. 3.

According to a popularity survey of female university students conducted by the Recruit Research Co., All Nippon Airways Co. topped the list. ANA was followed by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp., IBM Japan Ltd., Japan Travel Bureau, and Japan Air Lines Co.

"Few in Tokyo Responding to Search for Host Families," Japan Times, 9 September 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's international educational exchange program, which is scheduled to begin in March, has encountered a fundamental problem. Not enough Japanese families are willing to host a foreign student for a full year. The program has targeted 33 students for its first year, but to date only seven families have agreed to serve as hosts. The three-year exchange program is designed to promote student exchanges between Tokyo and its sister cities of New York and Paris as well as New South Wales.

Fields, G. (1989). "As Labor-Hungry Companies Fight It Out, Japan's Social Landscape Likely to Change," Japan Times, 30 July. p. 17.

When CBS-Sony Group recently decided to eliminate educational background from job applicants' personal history, public reaction was unfavorable. Kishi Eiji, the company's personnel director and a graduate of Keio University, reported receiving telephone messages and letters protesting the new hiring practice. Fields attributes the public response to values underlying Japan's vertically structured society that neatly ranks individuals according to measurable criteria--most notably school tests.

"Fifth of Family Spending Goes for Children," Japan Times, 16 September 1989, p. 3.

According to a survey by Nomura Securities Co., most Japanese households spend an average of ¥58,000 a month--22 percent of total expenses--on children. Families with junior high school and high school students spend more than most for their offspring--an average of ¥89,000 per month, or about 28 percent of total expenses. These expenses include education fees, savings and insurance payments, costs of daily necessities, and allowances. This article cites Engel's Law which states that as a family's income rises, a smaller share is spent for food and a larger share for education and recreation.

"Fire Engulfs Historic Hall at University of Kyoto," Japan Times, 5 July 1989, p. 3.

Shokokenkan Hall, a one-story building used for plays, music practice and student meetings, burned down. Police suspect arson.

"Firms Ask Students to 1st 'Official' Visits," Daily Yomiuri, 21 August 1989, p. 2.

By a "gentlemen's agreement" among Japanese companies, August 20 was the first day companies were supposed to have prospective student employees visit their businesses. However, recruitment by most major companies was already over because of general disregard for this restriction. According to the Ministry of Labor, companies employing female university graduates are steadily increasing since the Equal Opportunity Law was put into effect in 1987. Nevertheless, 38.1 percent of Japan's companies are still not employing female university graduates.

"Firms to Employ More Graduates," Daily Yomiuri, 23 July, 1989, p. 2.

In a Yomiuri Shimbun survey, a majority of 130 leading companies said they plan to hire more college and high school graduates next spring than they did this year. Manufacturing companies were prominent among those which plan to increase employment of college graduates who majored in engineering.

"Five-Day School Week," Daily Yomiuri, 5 September 1989, p. 6.

This Daily Yomiuri editorial comments favorably on the Ministry of Education's decision to set up a council to study the introduction of a five-day school week. Next year, 64 schools will introduce the five-day system as a pilot project.

"Five Held in Scuffle at Todai," Japan Times, 29 September 1989, p. 2.

Police were called to break up a demonstration at Tokyo University's Faculty of General Education and arrested five students who tried to enter the campus to stage an unauthorized performance of a play about the dangers of industrial waste. This was the first time riot police have been sent to the school since November, 1982, when rival student groups clashed.

Flanagan, J. (1989a). "Abacus Users Get Cultural Common Denominator," Japan Times, 18 July, p. 4.

A special school operated by the Osaka Abacus Association for the past four years has attracted large numbers of foreign students.

Flanagan, J. (1989b). "Touring Teachers from Three Nations Learn There's More than One Japan," Japan Times, 10 July, p. 2.

The privately funded Japan Institute of Social and Economic Affairs (Keizai Koho Center) sponsored twenty-eight Australian, Canadian and United States elementary, middle and high school social studies teachers during a 16-day trip across Japan. Mary McFarland, president of the U.S. National Council for Social Studies, was leader of this group. The teachers visited families, schools, factories and tourists attractions with the idea of showing that Japan is diverse--not homogeneous--and that the political view of Japanese doing everything the same way is erroneous.

"Flexibility Urged in Higher Education," Japan Times, 28 July 1989, p. 3.

A report submitted to the Ministry of Education by the College Education Subcommittee of the University Council, proposes that colleges and universities should be free from ministry regulations that require credit systems to allocate at least 36 credits for liberal arts, eight for foreign language, four for physical education, and 76 for major area studies. Although this rigid credit system helps maintain the quality of education, the report argues that it also prevents schools from diversifying their curricula. In addition, the ministry should amend the restrictions applying to junior college and vocational school graduates who want to enter four-year institutions. In 1987, about 3,700 junior college and 900 vocational institute graduates enrolled as juniors in four-year colleges and universities.

Ford, J. (1989). "Don't Spare the Rod; It Spoils the Children," USA Today, 24 August, p. 6.

Ford argues that deterioration in the standard of U.S. education can be halted by bringing order to the classroom. To achieve this, he argues for corporal punishment and stern discipline. Just as parents must do some teaching, so teachers must do some parenting and this at times may include spankings.

"Foreign Researchers Enter High-Tech World at NTT," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. will employ 16 foreigners to work as researchers on two-year contracts. Most of the successful candidates are from Europe and North America, but researchers from China, Taiwan and India are included. NEC Corp. and Hitachi also actively recruit foreign researchers.

"Foreign Students Seek Careers in Japan," Japan Times, 31 August 1989, p. 3.

In a survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor, one of every three foreign students polled hopes to work in Japan after graduation. Among the respondents were 178 from Taiwan and Hong Kong, 56 from South Korea, and 35 from China. According to the Employment Promotion Center, only one of 10 countries recruited foreign students last year.

"Foreign Students Invited to Take Part in Music Contest," Japan Times, 17 September 1989, p. 11.

Foreign students have been invited to take part in the Sixth Foreign Students' Music Contest. The biennial contest has been held since 1980 with the aim of promoting cultural exchange.

"Foreign Students Show Interest in Japan Jobs," Daily Yomiuri, 30 August 1989, p. 2.

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor, one out of three foreign students living in Japan wants to find work here after graduating from their university or training program. Of those who want to stay, 75.2 percent are from Taiwan or Hong Kong.

"Foreign Wives Learn Japanese," Asahi Evening News, 22 August 1989, p. 6.

A Japanese language course for the wives of foreign students in Tokyo has proven popular. The course has 13 students representing China, South Korea, and the Philippines.

"Foreigners Learning to Teach Japanese," Mainichi Daily News, 2 July 1989, p. 12.

The Japan Foundation has established a language institute in Tokyo to train foreign teachers of the Japanese language abroad.

Foulds, D. (1989). "Hong Kong: Concerns of a Teacher of Counterrevolution," International Herald Tribune, 13 July, p. 7.

A teacher in Hong Kong fears for the future of his students. He argues that the vigorous intellectual questioning that is common to Hong Kong students is the type of behavior that led to the massacre of students in Beijing.

"Four Students Hit by Falling Rocks," Japan Times, 23 July 1989, p. 2.

Four high school girls were injured by falling rocks while on a school hiking trip.

Fowler, K. (1989). "A Disagreement on English Teaching," Japan Times, 16 August, p. 18.

Fowler responds to R. Phillips [see entry in this document] saying that English as it is taught in Japanese schools is similar to Latin study in Britain. English is taught as a dead language and not as a vehicle for communication or for widening cultural understanding.

Fox, M. (1989). "Teacher Urges Ministry to Adopt Oral Exams," Daily Yomiuri, 31 August, p. 7.

Fox argues for making oral testing of language proficiency part of the standard college and university entrance exams. He suggests that this change would encourage language acquisition and hasten the Ministry of Education's goal of internationalization.

Fox, W. (1989). "The Goal Was Simple: Survival," USA Today, 24 August, p. 6.

Fox describes his experiences as captain at a Florida military academy where discipline was less than satisfactory.

Funaki, S. (1989). "Making Grammar Interesting," Japan Times, 6 August, p. 20.

A participant in the British Council's teacher training course argues that grammar can be taught effectively within communicative contexts rather than as rigid rules.

Futrell, M. (1989). "Don't Let 'Choice' Undermine Education," USA Today, 11 July, p. 6.

Mary Futrell, president of the National Education Association, supports local efforts--like alternative programs, magnet schools, programs for special learners or for desegregation--which are designed to supply quality education. She argues that state-mandated or federally encouraged choice plans are built on the concept that competition among districts will improve the quality of education, but experience has shown this does not happen. Competition is no guarantee of an increase in quality.

G

Garfinkel, S. (1989). "Why Girls Don't Try," Daily Yomiuri, 26 July, p. 7.

Educators at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at the University of Colorado are concerned by the role parents and teachers play in under-estimating the potential math and science abilities of girls. Studies show that girls consistently have more confidence in their English ability than in their mathematics skills--even among girls who are enrolled in advanced math courses.

"Girls' High School Suspected of Testing Drink on Students," Daily Yomiuri, 19 September 1989, p. 2.

A Tokyo private girls' high school is suspected of using 22 anemic students as subjects for testing a new drink product containing iron. The drink is produced by a pharmaceutical company in Osaka. The principal of Japan Women's College of Physical Education's Nikaido High School has been summoned for questioning by the Tokyo metropolitan government's Private School Division.

Goldberg, R. (1989). "Americans Want to Learn a Foreign Language, And Fast," Daily Yomiuri, 11 September, p. 7.

Goldberg states that Americans are a pragmatic people who acquire skills only as they are needed. Within the global community of today it has become evident that foreign language training is essential; however, failure to speak a second language is a deficiency that cannot be overcome quickly. She argues that Americans have had unrealistic expectations about what can be achieved in a year or two of language study. Goldberg goes on to say that technology cannot be expected to speed the process of learning; hours and hours of practice remain necessary for learning to occur.

"Govt Modifies Textbook on Previous 'Censorship,'" Daily Yomiuri, 1 July 1989, p. 2.

Although the Japanese Constitution prohibits censorship, the Ministry of Education regularly "screens" textbook materials and frequently requires changes in order to obtain ministry approval.

"Gov't Plans More Student Exchanges," Mainichi Daily News, 4 September 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education has appointed 13 specialists to facilitate high school exchange programs. One object is to develop standards by which academic work done overseas can be transferred into the Japanese system. However, those 1,647 students who enroll in foreign schools because their parents are employed abroad, are not included in this category and will be treated differently. In 1986, 2,588 high school students went to the U.S., followed by 253 to Australia, 75 to Canada, and 63 to Britain. Within Asia, Thailand received 10 Japanese students, followed by the Philippines with seven, and Malaysia with four. Three each went to Indonesia, and China; two each to Singapore, Taiwan, and Hong Kong.

"Govt to Increase Fulbright Invites," Daily Yomiuri, 19 September 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has decided to raise the number of U.S. Fulbright scholars it invites to Japan to equal the number of Japanese that go to the U.S. annually under the program. Last year, 71 Japanese went to the U.S. under the auspices of the Fulbright program. During this educational exchange programs's 38-year history, an estimated 6,000 Japanese scholars have participated.

"Gov't to Train Econ. Experts," Mainichi Daily News, 24 August 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to found a university in Tokyo which will train economic experts in the implementation of developing country programs. Asian Economic Development University will accept graduates from both Japanese and developing country universities for two years of instruction. Japanese assistance to developing countries is expected to reach 10 billion dollars this fiscal year.

"Gov't Upgrading Osaka Center for Foreigners," Mainichi Daily News, 24 August 1989, p. 12.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Osaka International Training Center will undergo remodeling to accommodate the large number of foreigners coming to Japan for technical training. The center, which is managed by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, was built twenty years ago; after remodeling, it will be able to house 300 trainees, five times more than the present building.

"Govt Wants Computers in All Public Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has released a plan which will require all public schools to introduce personal computers by 1995. All middle schools will use personal computers in their "technical training and homemaking" classes from 1993; all high schools will use computers in mathematics classes from 1994. During this five-year project, the ministry will offer ¥189.2 billion in financial assistance to cover the cost of 400,000 personal computers at public school. According to a survey by the ministry in March, 21.3 percent of primary schools (3 units per school); 45 percent of middle schools (4.3 units per school); and 94.2 percent of high schools (13.1 units per school) have computers.

"Graduate Recruitment Season Opens," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 2.

Japanese companies have officially begun to recruit students who will graduate from universities in 1990. While the recruitment of graduates starts on a specific day under a gentlemen's agreement among major corporations, the agreement by 324 firms is not binding and most students are said to have already received unofficial approaches from businesses eager to enlarge their labor force. At Waseda University, job notices from about 4,250 companies were posted. It is estimated that for each potential male graduate, there are three employers willing to employ him.

"Graduate Schools to Open to Juniors," Japan Times, 2 September 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has announced a new curriculum that will enable third-year university students to study at the graduate level and graduate students to obtain a master's degree in one year.

"Group Teaches Refugees to Read," Daily Yomiuri, 7 July 1989, p. 2.

A group of Japanese volunteers are teaching Mon refugees from Laos how to read and write in their own language at a refugee camp in Thailand. The group is sponsored by the Sotoshu Volunteer Association which is affiliated with the Zen Buddhist sect of the same name.

"Guideline to be Set for Study Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 31 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has set up a panel to work out a set of guidelines for high school students who want to study abroad. This panel is composed of 13 members, including college professors, high school teachers, representatives from the PTA, and former exchange students. Although the School Education Law encourages high school students to study overseas, there remain differences among Japanese schools over the accreditation system. The number of Japanese students who studied at high schools abroad for more than three months totaled 3,165 in fiscal 1986. This year the figure is expected to surpass 4,000.

Gulino, R. (1989). "Teachers Must Also Be Students," Japan Times, 2 September, p. 18.

Gulino, a former participant in the JET Program, refers to N. Tanaka's article "Conflict Leads to Learning" which discusses the role culture plays in the language classroom. [See citation in this bibliography.] Gulino agrees and argues that overseas training would be helpful for Japanese teachers of English.

"Gym Teacher Faces Charges of Violence toward Children," Japan Times, 19 July 1989, p. 2.

A gymnastics instructor at a school for ailing children has been accused of indiscriminately inflicting corporal punishment on his students. The instructor has allegedly slapped several of the students at Hatano School, an annex to the National Kanagawa Hospital, which enrolls 34 elementary and middle school students who suffer from asthma, kidney disease and a variety of other problems.

H

Hadfield, P. (1989). "Spare the Rod and Spoil the Hot-Rodders," Daily Yomiuri, 13 September, p. 3.

Bosozoku, teenage Japanese motorcyclists, have gained notoriety for a number of serious crimes as well as for the noise they create in quiet neighborhoods. Paint thinner is the drug most frequently used by these gangs. Drug abuse, however, is one of the lesser offenses committed by the bosozoku. In 1987, crimes ranged from murder (one case) to rape (48), and assembly with dangerous weapons (203). In that year 4,023 hot-rodders were given guidance for serious crimes. However, laws governing juveniles are lenient so control over these gangs is difficult.

"Haiku by Intl Children Published as Collection," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July 1989, p. 2.

A collection of 184 haiku poems composed by primary and middle school children in Japan, Canada, Australia, and the United States has been published by Japan Air Lines. Translations were produced by professors from Waseda University and Daito Bunka University

Hall, M. (1989). "Strikes in Seven States Extend Summer Break," USA Today, 7 September, p. 3.

While this headline cites teacher strikes in seven states, the article mentions school closures in nine. Teachers are reported to be on strike in the following states: California, Illinois, Montana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, Massachusetts, and Idaho.

"Hattori Learning about Golf in College," Daily Yomiuri, 18 August 1989, p. 11.

Michiko Hattori, an amateur golfer who has attracted the attention of professional golf organizers in Japan, plans to complete her education at University of Texas before deciding whether to make golf a career.

"Health Minister Attacks Loanwords," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

The current minister of Health and Welfare has complained about the number of English borrowings in government reports saying that the elderly and other people who are the recipients of welfare programs could not understand the language used by ministry bureaucrats. A committee has been set up to establish a simpler, more Japanese lexicon.

Helmich, N. (1989). "Preparers Want to Put School Meals on a Diet," USA Today, 1 September, p. 7.

In a survey of 177 schools which was conducted by Public Voice for Food and Health Policy, 81 percent there is too much fat in school lunches, and 21 percent said that little has been done to correct this problem.

"High School Exam Scam," TIME, 3 July 1989, p. 22.

The high school Regents exams in New York State are used to evaluate student achievement. This year's chemistry examination was canceled, however, after the answers were published on the front page of the New York Post. The newspaper claimed that thousands of copies of the test answers were being sold; its reporter obtained the answer sheet in 15 minutes after making two phone calls.

"High School Girls Climb Mount Chuli," Mainichi Daily News, 24 August 1989, p. 12.

A twelve-person expedition, including 5 students from Tachikawa Girls High School, succeeded in scaling the hitherto unclimbed southeastern peak of Mt. Chuli (6,400 meters) in Nepal. The expedition team consisted of two teachers, 5 high school students, two college students, a housewife, an office lady, and a cameraman.

"High School Girls Used as Guinea Pigs for 'Drug' Test," Mainichi Daily, 19 September 1989, p. 12.

The principal of Japan Women's College of Physical Education's Nikaido High School arranged for 22 anemic high school girls to participate in testing a beverage developed by the Osaka Pharmaceutical Co. The girls, who were not told the reason for drinking this beverage, were also required to make daily reports on their diets and undergo periodic blood testing--also without explanation. An investigation has revealed that the high school had the entire student body of almost 700 tested for anemia in June and found some 60 students who showed symptoms of iron deficiency.

"High School Offers U.S. Exchange," Daily Yomiuri, 19 August 1989, p. 2.

Students of Shukutoku Yono High School in Saitama will receive full credit for a year as exchange students in a U.S. high school, allowing them to graduate in the standard three years. After the students return to Japan, special courses will prepare them for the college entrance exams. According to the Ministry of Education, 3,165 high school students studied abroad for three months or longer in 1986. That number is increasing annually following the ministry's amendment in 1988 to the School Education Law which allows students to study abroad for up to a year and still move on to the next grade.

"High School Used Students as Guinea Pigs for New Drink," Japan Times, 19 September 1989, p. 2.

Nikaido Senior High School which is affiliated with the Japan Women's College of Physical Education has been testing the effectiveness of a new soft drink containing iron for anemia without telling students about the test. The product evaluation test was conducted on 22 students who were found to have anemia. School authorities divided the students into two groups and had 11 take the soft drink containing iron and the other 11 take a drink without iron. The students were also obliged to undergo blood tests every five weeks and submit a report on what they ate every meal.

Hirai, S. (1989). "Text Publishers Are Unhappy About Ministry Book Changes," Japan Times, 11 July, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education has recently authorized 126 out of 128 textbooks to be used at junior and senior high schools across the country. For 1988, the ministry issued an average 17 instructions for "rewriting" and 41 instructions for "improving" descriptions for each junior high school textbook and 65 rewriting and 89 improvement recommendations for each senior high school textbook. Critics argue that the ministry wants to strengthen its control over certain historical facts and exclude descriptions that do not fall within the guidelines of government policy.

"Hiroshima Students Express Anger Over Atomic Bombing," Japan Times, 29 July 1989, p. 3.

A survey conducted by the Hiroshima Senior High School Teachers' Union showed that 49 percent of the 3,000 students interviewed felt angry about the 1945 atomic bombing of their city. This was down from 53 percent in a similar poll carried out in 1987.

Horiguchi, B. (1989). "Well-educated Sitters in Hot Demand," Japan Times, 23 June, p. 3.

Baby sitters in Japan are hired to serve as a private tutor when the mother is not at home. This is part of parental strategy to enable offspring to enter an elite kindergarten or private school such as Sacred Heart Kindergarten or Keio Grade School. Both institutions offer education up to university level so that once a child is enrolled, an educational escalator can be taken to the bachelor's degree level without interludes of examination hell.

"Housewives Becoming Translators for Deaf," Daily Yomiuri, 27 September 1989, p. 2.

A report by the Ministry of Health and Welfare reveals that about 500,000 people, both handicapped and non-handicapped, understand sign language in Japan. Annually more than 30,000 people take courses to learn it. These numbers may increase when the ministry starts certifying sign language interpreters late this year in an effort to legitimize qualified professionals. The qualification test has two parts--a written test and an interview. Applicants should have at least three years of interpreting experience. The Tokyo Sign Language Interpreter Dispatch Center has 61 registered interpreters, most of whom are housewives, whom they send to courts, television stations, hospitals, and other places where sign language services are required.

"H.S. Girl in Int'l Speech Contest," Asahi Evening News, 1 September 1989, p. 3.

Teruko Fujii, a second-year student at Kobe Kaisei Girls' Senior High School has left for Australia where she will participate in the Pacific International Final of the Plain English Speaking Award,

Hume, D. (1989). "English 'Tailored' for Japanese," Daily Yomiuri, 7 September, p. 7.

The English Connection is a tutorial service offering English instruction to Japanese businessmen.

Hutts, C. (1989). "Bedrock of English," Daily Yomiuri, 14 September, p. 7.

A New Zealand writer argues that while nonnative-speaking countries may play around with English pronunciation and idiomatic expressions to some degree, the bedrock of the English language--grammar, vocabulary and mechanics--lies within the native-speaking countries.

Iacocca, L. (1989). "The Price of Illiteracy," Daily Yomiuri, 16September, p. 6.

Lee Iacocca promotes Reading Is Fundamental, a national group which promotes literacy. This organization has set up a program called "Running Start" which consists of an experimental reading project now operating in 10 cities. Iacocca argues that without reading skills, workers in the future will be unable to secure employment. He links dropping out to the inability to read.

Iizuka, S. (1989). "AETs Should Be Welcomed, Not Feared," Daily Yomiuri, 17 August, p. 7.

Iizuki, the Director of the Tokyo Institute for Research in English Language Education and an associate professor at Hakuo University, offers a historical account of foreign language instruction in Japan and provides a defense for the Japan Exchange Teaching (JET) Program.

"Illiteracy Called a World Disgrace," Japan Times, 24 July 1989, p. 1.

The director-general of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) has reported that a quarter of the world's population is illiterate and has called for an international effort against this calamity.

"Institute Sends Teachers Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August 1989, p. 3.

The Japanese Language Institute in Sapporo, a private training school for Japanese language teachers, has begun a non-profit teacher dispatch program to aid Japanese language schools overseas that are in need of instructors. The program costs nothing for the foreign schools in need of these teachers. Transportation costs are paid by the dispatched teachers, but their housing and meals are the responsibility of the foreign schools. The instructors will not be paid for their teaching services. Two teachers will be sent for six months to the University of Sheffield in England and another for one year to the University of Kebangaan in Malaysia.

"International School to Take Students," Japan Times, 4 July 1989, p. 4.

Tokyo Metropolitan Kokusai High School, the first international school to be opened by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, will accept 30 students in September. Entrance examinations are scheduled for early August.

"It Pays to be Pretty," Asahi Evening News, 9 August 1989, p. 2.

Irene Frieze, a professor of psychology and business administration at University of Pittsburgh's Joseph M. Katz Graduate School of Business says that research shows good-looking men and women make more money than less attractive ones.

J

Jameson, S. (1989). "Aid Volunteers: Can They Expect Japanese Values from Filipino Poor?" Daily Yomiuri, 17 August, p. 3.

The Japan Overseas Volunteer Corps, which is similar in design to the U.S. Peace Corps, has advisers serving in the Philippines. These include an expert in the artificial insemination of cattle, an automotive engineer, and a machinist. Each is paid a monthly salary of $300, and in addition the Japanese government deposits funds in a bank account which will total $17,630 at the end of two years.

"Japan School Principal in U.K. Asks to Resign," Daily Yomiuri, 19 July 1989, p. 2.

The principal of a Japanese school with an enrollment of 904 Japanese students in London, England, has asked to leave his post in the middle of his tenure. Although he cited personal reasons for this resignation, a series of staff-related problems--including a hunger strike by one teacher--have affected his administration.

"Japan to Found Aid Expert Univ." Daily Yomiuri, 23 August 1989, p. 1.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to establish the Asian Economic Development University in Tokyo. The purpose of this new university is to train experts in the implementation of developing country programs.

"Japanese Plan U.S. University," Daily Yomiuri, 21 August 1989. p. 5.

Washington International University, a new educational institution organized by a group of Japanese businessmen and educators, is to be built near Washington, D.C. in the mid-1990s. This new university will teach languages, culture, history, and business practice to both U.S. and Asian students.

"Japanese School in Beijing Will Reopen," Asahi Evening News, 22 August 1989, p. 3.

A school which accepts children of Japanese businessmen stationed in China will reopen on September 4. The size of the school is expected to be reduced to two-thirds of what it was prior to the Tiananmen massacre. Of its 310 elementary and junior high school students, about 100 said they will not return to Beijing to study. Following advice by the Ministry of Education, security at the school is being increased.

"Japanese Student Finishes Second," Asahi Evening News, 8 September 1989, p. 3.

A Japanese student from Kobe Kaisei Girls' Senior High School won second place in the Pacific International Final of the Plain English Speaking Award held in Melbourne, Australia.

"Japanese Students in US Worry about Future Jobs," Mainichi Daily News, 15 August 1989, p. 12.

A survey of 6,000 Japanese students in the U.S. which was conducted by Kyodo News Service and the Diamond Publishing Company shows that 93.2 percent are comfortable in their daily routines. The survey said 32.2 percent of those polled hope to join Japanese corporations upon finishing their American studies. Those who worry about getting a job in Japan accounted for 32.y percent, down by about 15 percentage points from a similar survey last year. It also said 22.1 percent want to stay in the U.S. after their studies.

"Japan's Help Sought in 3rd World Literacy Drive," Asahi Evening News, 26 July 1989, p. 3.

The Japan Committee of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has asked the Japanese government to help promote literacy in developing nations. The illiteracy rate for those aged 15 and over stands at more than 70 percent in Afghanistan, Nepal and Pakistan.

Jefferson, S. (1989). "Standard English a Must for Minorities," The Palm Beach Post, 26 August, pp. 1E, 4E.

Jefferson argues that due to circumstances of birth, many ethnic minority students have a greater academic challenge ahead than children born into standard English environments. She points out that sociolinguistic values of a society often influence whether a person is judged to be intelligent or stupid. From this standpoint, minorities feel pressured

to adopt the prestige dialect which represents standard usage. Yet by doing this, the individual may develop negative feelings about his own cultural and ethnic background. Jefferson believes that for parents and educators to foster the adoption of one dialect over the other, they must emphasize the fact that neither dialect is inherently better and that all people speak a dialect or variation from a prescribed norm.

Jeffs, A. (1989). "Headmaster Oversees New Institution," Japan Times, 23 July, p. 5.

Gyosei International High School, a Catholic-based boys' school which is located about 100 km northwest of London, currently registers 300 students. Most of these are sent as boarders by parents relocated from Japan to places as far as North Africa and the USSR as well as from the Eastern and Western European countries. By December, the school will have facilities to accommodate 600 students and ultimately it hopes to serve 900. Gyosei is now linked with Reading University where 32 students took places in April.

"JET Sponsors Hope Young Teachers Will Promote Internationalization," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 2.

When the JET Program began in April, 1987, only 848 teachers from four countries--the U.S., the U.K., Australia and New Zealand--participated. This year 1,337 teachers from the U.S., the U.K., Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, France and West Germany will work at junior and senior high schools across the nation under this government-sponsored one-year program. The Conference of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR) coordinates the JET Program.

"JET Teachers Show Team Work," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July 1989, p. 7.

The 1988-89 Japan Exchange Teaching (JET) Program is concluding and the 1989-90 program is getting underway. Half of the 1,384 participants in the former group are leaving Japan this summer; the remaining half have renewed their contracts for the coming year. Because of expansion in the 1989-90 JET Program, about 2,000 foreign teachers will serve in this year's program. A performance of "The Emperor's New Clothes" was given to thank the JET teachers who are leaving.

"Job Recruiting Ban Lifted at Universities," Daily Yomiuri, 2 August 1989, p. 2.

Notices describing available job openings have been posted at university campuses across Japan as the ban on recruiting college seniors was lifted. With the exception of female students who are planning to apply for general office jobs, the majority of seniors due to graduate next spring have already secured at least one possible employer. Officials at Showa Women's University report that about 30 percent more employers have sent notices of job openings this year. Of 520 seniors in this year's graduating class, about half have already found a job. Sources have said that most female seniors in natural science departments this year found employment from May to mid-June, about two months before male seniors in the humanities and social sciences.

Johnson, J. (1989). "A Gripe Against U.S. Colleges," International Herald Tribune, 11 September, p. 4.

Asian-American groups have charged that U.S. universities are unfairly limiting their enrollment. The Educational Testing Service which administers the SAT released the following statistics for the 1987-88 school year. Asian-American students scored an average of 522 on the mathematics section and 408 on the verbal component. By contrast, white students scored an average of 490 on the math section and 445 on the verbal component. Each section is scored from 200 to 800. An internal report on admissions prepared for the president of Brown University shows a large increase in the number of Asian-Americans over the past 10 years. In 1980, 697 Asian-Americans applied to Brown, and 153 were accepted--a 21 percent acceptance rate. In subsequent years, the rate of Asian-American students accepted ranged from 15 percent in 1983, to 23 percent in 1989. This year, 1,783 Asian-Americans applied to Brown.

Johnson, K. (1989). "Racism Is Seen Rising Among U.S. Teens," International Herald Tribune, 28 August, p. 3.

The murder of a black teenager by a group of white youths in Brooklyn is viewed by sociologists as a renewal of racial intolerance among teenagers and young adults. A spokesperson from the Center for Democratic Renewal says that young people are out of touch with history; they lack connections with the civil rights movements of the 60s and 70s. Additional comments by professors from University of Pennsylvania, University of California, and Northwestern University are included.

Johnson, K. (1989a). "'School That Works' Works to Stay Open," USA Today, 19 September, p. 2.

Hales Franciscan High School, a 28-year-old all-black Catholic boys school in Chicago, has been faced with closure because of a lack of funding. Ninety percent of the school's graduates go on to college.

Johnson, K. (1989b). "Chicago Overhauls Its Schools," USA Today, 28 September, p. 3.

Chicago is attempting to achieve educational reform by decentralizing authority. Each school is governed by a council made up of six parents, two teachers, two community representatives, and the principal. Councils will hire principals who will agree to four-year performance and attendance goals. Principals who do not meet these goals can be fired; they will not have tenure. Principals will determine curricula for their schools. They will hire teachers and can begin procedures to fire them, regardless of seniority. Chicago's $2.26 billion school budget will be disbursed in lump sums based on school enrollment. Each school council selects one member to send to a district council. Each of the 11 district councils sends one member to the school board. The mayor names four board members, for a total of 15.

"Joint Center in Indonesia Will Study Tropical Diseases," Japan Times, 14 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has announced its support of a large scale research center in Indonesia for the study of tropical disease. The center will provide an opportunity for researchers from ASEAN countries who studied at Japanese colleges to work with Japanese experts.

K

Kajita, T. (1989). "First Foreign Associate Professor Named at State University," Japan Times, 11 August, p. 2.

Benito Pacheco, a graduate of the University of the Philippines, came to Japan in 1983 to continue research at the University of Tokyo. Now Pacheco is an associate professor in Todai's department of civil engineering, the highest post any foreigner has ever been promoted to at any of Japan's state-run universities.

Kawakami, M. (1989). "Learning to Cope with Culture Shock," Japan Times, 7 September, p. 16.

A number of organizations have been set up to offer help to foreigners experiencing culture shock in Japan. Among these are the Tokyo Community Counseling Service, Tokyo English Lifeline, the Kaisha Society, and Oak Associates.

"Kawashima Good at Studies, Sports Activities in School," Daily Yomiuri, 27 August 1989, p. 2.

Kiko Kawashima has been named as the future wife of Prince Aya. According to her friends, she was good at both academic and sports activities in school. She speaks English and German and is also knowledgeable in Chinese. In addition, she is an excellent skier. As a child, Kiko lived in Pennsylvania while her father pursued his university studies. In 1973, she entered Gakushuin Primary School, but in 1977, she went to Vienna where her father had accepted a research position. Kiko attended a local U.S. school in Vienna and studied in both English and German. When her family returned to Japan in 1979, she entered Gakushuin Women's Middle School. Following this, she enrolled in Gakushuin Women's High School where she chose Chinese as her second language. At Gakushuin University she entered the literature department where she majored in psychology. She belonged to the nature and culture study club at the university where she met Prince Aya. Her father is a professor at Gakushuin University.

"Kazuya Ishibashi: Education Minister," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August 1989, p. 6.

Kazuya Ishibashi, 67, has been named the new Education Minister. Previously he served as parliamentary vice minister for education and is versed in education administration.

Keen, J., and Marshall, S. (1989). "Drug Education Joins Three R's," USA Today, 2 September, p. 3.

In August, a Gallup Poll of 500 youths, ages 13 to 17 found that a majority see drugs as the number one problem in the U.S. Half of those surveyed said that drug use is "widespread" in schools. About 99 percent of high schools and 87 percent of elementary schools offer some form of anti-drug education. The PTA has plans to teach parents about drugs so that they can reinforce the schools' lessons at home.

Kelly, D. (1989). "Name College No Guarantee of Future Cash," USA Today, 22 August, p. 1.

An economics professor at State University of New York at Stony Brook has concluded that what students do, what they study and how hard they study in college has more impact on future earnings than where the studying was done.

"Kids' Cans Can Save Forests," Mainichi Daily, 17 September 1989, p. 12.

A group of elementary school children in Nagano plan to purchase 80,000 square meters of rain forest in Costa Rica by cashing in on aluminum cans that they are collecting. The students chose Costa Rica after reading about the Monte Verde Conservation League which protects the area from deforestation. Children's groups from the U.S and Britain have already purchased plots of land in the same area.

"Kids' Credit Cards Can Teach a Lesson," USA Today, 30 August 1989, p. 6.

This editorial argues that because credit cards have become so common in the United States, it is important for children to be given training in how to use them intelligently.

"Kids Get Less Lunch," Daily Yomiuri, 8 July 1989, p. 3.

Because of the newly implemented consumption tax, some local governments have raised school lunch fees. However, Sayama schools are still charging the pretax monthly fee of ¥2,800 per child at primary schools and ¥3,500 at middle schools. In order to maintain nutritional levels for main dishes on a budget of ¥170 per meal per student (at the primary school level) desserts were cut down to one day a week.

"Kids Just Say No--To School Pressure," Mainichi Daily News, 5 August 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education has issued the results of a survey shows the number of school children playing truant has risen sharply. The figures revealed that the number of primary school children who regularly play truant because they say they "hate school" was up by 992 to 6,285, a rise of 18.7 percent from 1988. The number of junior high school children playing truant for the same reason was up 3,352 to 36,100, a 10.2 percent rise. Critics are blaming the increase in truancy on excessive pressure to pass exams and overstrict school regulations.

"Kiko Kawashima's Family Produced Many Scholars," Daily Yomiuri, 27 August 1989, p. 2.

Kiko Kawashima, the fiancee of Prince Aya, is from a family that has produced many scholars. Her father, an authority on economic systems, graduated from Tokyo University with a master's degree in economics and then went to the U.S. where

he obtained a doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania. He has been a professor at Gakushuin University since 1976. Kiko's mother graduated from Showa Women's University. Kiko's uncle, a professor at Tokyo International University, currently lives with his family in Oregon where he is teaching at the university's U.S.-branch campus. Kiko's aunt is married to a professor at Shiraume Gakuin Junior College, and another aunt married a professor at Senshu University. Kiko's great-grandfather, who graduated from Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, was a professor at Gakushuin University.

"Killing School Pets 'Refreshed' Teens," Mainichi Daily News, 12 July 1989, p. 12.

Three teenagers charged with torture-killings of more than a dozen rabbits and chickens kept as primary school pets said that the episode made them feel refreshed.

Kimura, M. (1989). "Essay Covers Teaching Flaws," Daily Yomiuri, 6 July, p. 7.

Masakazu Kimura is one of the winners of the 1989 British Council/Cathay Pacific essay contest. Kimura attacks the Japanese examination system because it requires candidates to absorb as many structures as possible without knowing the pleasure of using the language to communicate with others. He urges a more practical approach to language teaching and applauds the introduction of native speakers through the JET Program.

"Kindergarten English in Himeji," Daily Yomiuri, 21 September 1989, p. 7.

Public kindergartens in Himeji started offering English classes in April. The Himeji English Education Society, a citizens group involved with implementing the language program believes it will help Japanese become familiar with English and foreign countries at an early age.

Kitamura, S. (1989). "Foreign Students Find a Home," Daily Yomiuri, 19 July, p. 3.

The Shibata family in Kawasaki maintains a housing complex for students. About 20 of the 110 students in residence are foreigners, mostly from Asian countries. Last year, there were approximately 940,000 foreign students registered nationwide with the number of students from Asian nations up dramatically.

"Kobe to Hold Bilingual Speech Contest," Japan Times, 12 August 1989, p. 2.

The Kobe Mayor's Cup, an annual bilingual speech contest, will be held in November. The event is sponsored by the Kobe YMCA Cross Cultural Center.

Kodama, S. (1989). "Farewell to the Cosmopolitan-like," Daily Yomiuri, 27 July, p. 7.

Susumu Kodama, a Waseda University junior, won first prize in the Japan National Student Association Fund Intercollegiate English Oratorical Contest. Fifty-nine students entered the competition. His speech which is published here concerns the current relationship between Japan and the United States and the vision Japanese have of themselves in the global community.

Koizumi, S. (1989). "Japanese Professor Receives Lasker Award," Daily Yomiuri, 29 September, p. 2.

Yasutomi Nishizuka, a professor in Kobe University's medical department, has been awarded the Albert Lasker Medical Research Award for his study of the growth-regulating mechanism of cells. The award is the most prestigious medical award given in the U.S.

Kramer, G. (1989). "Students in Japan and U.S. Exchange Critical Impressions," Daily Yomiuri, 30 August, p. 3.

Winners of the annual national essay contest on the U.S. and Japan in world affairs, which is sponsored by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, met in Washington with U.S. students from 21 universities to discuss cultural perceptions. Attending this meeting were representatives from Chiba University, Yale University, Rikkyo University, George Washington University, and Chuo University.

"Kyoto to Start Aural English Entrance Exam," Daily Yomiuri, 29 September 1989, p. 7.

An English listening proficiency test will be part of the public high school entrance exam in Kyoto starting from the 1990 school year. This test requires students to listen twice to a recorded passage in order to find answers to questions in their test booklet. Kyoto joins 37 other prefectures that have introduced this test. Still, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka have yet to introduce a test of this type at the high school level. The Ministry of Education has stated that language testing of listening will promote favorable change in the language ability of Japanese.

L

"Language School Offers Courses for English Conversation Teachers," Japan Times, 28 September 1989, p. 14.

Training courses for teachers of English conversation will be conducted by the Daigakushoin International Language Academy in Tokyo. DILA is a unique language school that currently teaches 48 world languages, including Japanese for foreigners.

"Language Schools to be Reopened," Japan Times, 13 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Justice has announced that six of 23 Japanese language schools that were shut down have been allowed to reopen and that nine others will be opened soon.

Larrabee, J. (1989a). "Boston Area's Bold Experiment," USA Today, 7 September, p. 3.

Boston University has entered into an agreement with the city of Chelsea, Massachusetts, to assist in the management of its public schools. Chelsea has some of the lowest test scores and one of the highest drop-out rates in the state. The initial plan has the following aims: (1) schools will be "family centers," giving students and parents English lessons, job training, and health services; (2) bilingual education will aim to make children proficient in English as quickly as possible; and (3) a return to using aphorisms to teach the alphabet or handwriting in order to cultivate values that undergird society. The American Federation of Teachers supports this plan and believes it could become a national model.

Larrabee, J. (1989b). "Massachusetts Program Focuses on Fundamentals," USA Today, 28 September, p. 3.

Boston University has taken a 10-year contract to manage the public schools in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Steps taken so far: (a) The university installed 70 computers in the schools; (b) Advisory boards have been formed so residents can review BU plans and make suggestions; and (c) Diana Lam, a Hispanic Boston educator, was hired as Chelsea superintendent--a boost for those who feared bilingual program changes. The first major setback has been a $900,000 drop in aid due to state budget cuts.

"Legal Hotline was Gauge of China Students' Fears," Japan Times, 9 July 1989, p. 2.

The chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the First Tokyo Bar Association has explained the need to extend counseling services for Chinese students who have sought protection to ensure their safety. During the three days that a hotline service was operated, the committee received 335 inquiries. About 60 percent of the questions were visa-related; the remaining 40 percent concerned language schools the students were attending.

"Let's Spare the Rod to Protect Children," USA Today, 24 August 1989, p. 6.

More than half of the students in the U.S. (52%) attend schools in states where corporal punishment is prohibited. Since December, physical punishment has been banned in Virginia, North Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Connecticut, Alaska, Oregon, and Michigan. These states joined New Jersey, Massachusetts, Hawaii, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, California, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. States expected to adopt anti-corporal punishment legislation are Arizona, Maryland, Ohio, Utah, and Washington. Corporal punishment is condemned by the National Education Association, the American Medical and Bar Associations, and the National PTA.

Linden, E. (1989). "An Old Idea Makes a Comeback," TIME, 12 June 1989, p. 83.

Apprenticeship methods have produced promising results in various experimental programs. Research at the University of Illinois showed reading comprehension rose from 20% to 80% in 20 days. The method was to make the children approach a text the way a teacher does: by formulating questions, summarizing, predicting what will come next, and isolating problems.

"Live Baby Rabbits Buried by Teacher," Daily Yomiuri, 8 July 1989, p. 2.

Children at Miyata Primary School who had set up a seven-member committee to take care of 15 pet rabbits discovered six of the animals were missing. They later learned that their head teacher had buried the rabbits alive. The school's PTA has been drawn into the investigation of this incident.

Lohr, S. (1989). "In Training at Japanese Language Camp," International Herald Tribune, 8 September, p. 12.

Lohr describes the Japanese Language and Cultural Program for Foreigners, an intensive summer language course. Classes were conducted in small groups with students grouped by language proficiency. The classes lasted throughout the day and required additional self-study in the evenings.

Ma, K. (1989a). "Ticketing Agent Flying High," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July, p. 7.

Mayumi Yasumoto has been able to use her English skills to acquire a job as a ticketing agent with Delta Airlines. During her school years she studied English seven years and then majored in English and American literature at college. She also spent a summer in America through a homestay program. Later, Ms. Yasumoto enrolled in an 18-month intensive English program at the University of Nevada-Reno.

Ma, K. (1989b). "When English Isn't Enough," Daily Yomiuri, 3 August, p. 7.

Hiroko Kuniya, an NHK newscaster in Tokyo, views her ability to speak English as the single most essential qualification for her profession. Kuniya is a graduate of Brown University.

Ma, K. (1989c). "Find Your Culture First," Daily Yomiuri, 11 August, p. 3.

Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) conducted a survey of 130 college students majoring in international fields to determine what college graduates consider to be the traits of an "international" person. According the results, an international person must be able to talk to foreigners with a knowledge of foreign politics, economics and culture using a language other than Japanese. While 88 percent said that visiting foreign countries is sharpening a person's feeling of "internationalization," only 25 percent had actually studied overseas. Also, while 82 percent classified themselves as bilingual, only 30 percent said they could adequately explain Japanese politics and culture in a foreign language. The vice rector of United Nations University states that young people must come to grips with their own culture to learn their own identity before they attempt to become "international persons."

Ma, K. (1989d). "English Becoming a World Language," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August, p. 7.

James Alatis, the dean of the School of Languages and Linguistics at Georgetown University, delivered a lecture at the Center for International Cultural Studies and Education. He pointed out that English no longer belongs exclusively to the Americans, British, Canadians, Australians and New Zealanders. Rather than being tied to any single culture, English is now a world language. According to the United Information Agency, about 700 million people use English as a first or second language on a daily basis; only 315 million of these are native speakers. Alatis notes that non-native varieties of English are evolving in areas such as Nigeria, India, and the Philippines.

Ma, K. (1989e). "For Career Women Teaching a Good Option," Daily Yomiuri, 14 September, p. 7.

Mieko Shimada, an English-language teacher at a middle school, states that the world of education allows a Japanese woman greater responsibility and equality than in other professional areas. Shimada took an eight-month English course under the extension education program offered by the University of California at Berkeley during her junior year at Daito Bunka University. At the middle school level, Shimada does not demand fluency from her students, but she does expect them to learn about the differences of another culture.

MacPherson, R. (1989). "Moslems Finally Have University," Daily Yomiuri, 10 September. p. 3.

Xian Moslem Liberal Arts University, chartered in July as one of China's few private colleges, has recruited 38 professors and enrolled 200 students. Courses in Arabic, English and law are part of the first-year curriculum, together with an extramural program specializing in business studies. There are also plans to admit some foreign students next year.

"Majority of Firms Surveyed Report Hiring Female Grads," Japan Times, 21 August 1989, p. 2.

According to a survey released by the Ministry of Labor, an increasing number of Japanese companies are recruiting female university graduates. The ministry attributed the steady rise to enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Law.

"Male College Grad Recruitment Up 30%," Mainichi Daily News, 29 July 1989, p. 12.

A survey conducted by the Recruit Research Co. reports that 78,900 male university students who are expected to graduate next March will be hired by listed firms. This is an increase of 31.7 percent from the 59,900 who were recruited this year.

Malhotra, K. (1989). "Information, Education Not the Same," Japan Times, 30 August, p. 18.

Malhotra states that while Japanese are well informed in their fields of specialization which enables them to solve mathematical equations with ease, they lack effective social skills which come from a more liberal educational experience.

"Man Must Pay for Dashing Roommate's Exam Chance," Japan Times, 27 September 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo District Court has ruled that a 27-year-old company employee must pay ¥3.6 million in compensation to his former roommate, who claims he failed an exam for Osaka University's medical school because of a fire the employee started in their apartment. The two men are both Tokyo University graduates.

"Many Students in Survey Complain about Medical Checkups at School," Japan Times, 9 August 1989, p. 2.

More than one-third of the primary and junior high school students in a recent survey by the Japan Teachers' Union complained about their school medical checkups and expressed a desire for more private physical examinations.

Marklein, M. (1989). "Parents Meet Challenges of Child-Rearing Creatively," USA Today, 11 July, p. 8.

Marklein reports on a family in which both parents are deaf and all four children have normal hearing.

Marmel, S. (1989). "Just a Little Rewriting, Please," USA Today, 6 September. p. 6.

Marmel argues that some censorship by schools of authorized literature is appropriate. He cites Huckleberry Finn, Catcher in the Rye, and Oedipus Rex as works which may require changes to protect youngsters.

Martin, K. (1989). "The Road to Friendship," Daily Yomiuri, 3 August, p. 7.

An Australian woman who has served as a high school language teacher as a part of the JET Program describes her contribution to fostering English with her students.

Masaki, H. (1989a). "JET Program Plans to Invite 50% More Language Teachers," Japan Times, 23 August, p. 1.

At the end of July, 1,3378 instructors from seven countries arrived in Japan to participate in this year's JET Program. A newly-released forecast predicts this number will increase to 2,000 in fiscal 1990. To increase the number of foreign teachers will require a boost in the currently budgeted ¥113 million. Approximately ¥110 million in government funds is spent to recruit and train JET Program participants; local governments pay the teachers' wages which amounts to ¥10 billion annually.

Masaki H. (1989b). "Program Unveiled to Increase Cultural Exchanges," Japan Times, 8 September, pp. 1, 3.

The Japanese government has adopted an eight-point program aimed at promoting cultural exchanges, including more financial and technical aid to help preserve historical assets throughout the world. The plan calls for utilization of a newly created UNESCO fund to send Japanese experts abroad to help restore damaged cultural artifacts. In addition, the government wants to promote Japanese language and culture. The Japan-ASEAN Culture Center in Tokyo will serve as headquarters for these activities. Also, there are plans to establish Japanese language centers in Chicago, Kuala Lumpur, Sydney, Bangkok and Jakarta. The Japan Foundation, the Japanese equivalent of the British Council, will set up offices in Toronto, Manila and New Delhi. Finally, the government hopes to increase the number of teachers in the JET Program from the present 1,300 to 2,000 in fiscal 1990.

Mayer, J. (1989). "Tycoon's Marketing Idea Draws Ire of U.S. Schools," Asian Wall Street Journal, 16 August, p. 7.

Christopher Whittle, the multi-millionaire head of Whittle Communications, has met opposition to his Channel One plan to pipe television news and commercials into U.S. classrooms. American high school education is an arena funded by tax dollars where decisions are not based on business but on public policy. State authorities in New York and California have barred Channel One from their schools. Whittle needs to enroll 8,000 schools to make Channel One profitable, but to date only 14 had signed up.

"M'bishi Computer Able to Read English Alphabet," Mainichi Daily News, 29 July 1989, p. 7.

The Mitsubishi Electric Corp. has developed an optical neurocomputer that can read the English alphabet.

McArthur, I. (1989). "Encounters with Nihongo," Daily Yomiuri, 14 September, p. 7.

McArthur, an Australian, notes that living in a different linguistic environment affects a person's lexicon. He describes two types of language experiences he had while visiting New York. Most commonly, people in New York would do a double-take when they heard his accent, but a split second later they were able to decipher the accent and understand what he was saying. However, when he met a New Yorker who had lived in Tokyo for 10 years, there was no straining to understand one another; their conversation was liberally sprinkled with Japanese loan words.

"Medical Preparatory Schools in Question," Mainichi Daily, 23 September 1989, p. 12.

Preparatory schools for those hoping to pass the National Examination for Medical Practitioners, a qualification for licensing doctors, are proliferating. The schools target those who have left the university but who then fail during their initial attempt to pass the examination. The Ministry of Health and Welfare as well as the Ministry of Education have no control over these cram schools. The number of test failures averages about 1,500 per year.

"Ministry Names Education Help," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has appointed 16 people from a variety of professional backgrounds to provide creative and constructive advice on lifelong education programs. Members of this group will participate in lectures sponsored by the ministry and by local governments, telling people about the lifetime education programs operated by both central and local governments. The advisors include a former marathon runner, a professor of systems engineering, a professor of social psychology, a medical doctor, a newscaster, and a musician.

"Ministry Opens Council to Aid Returning Pupils," Japan Times, 1 September 1989, p. 2.

The Research Council on Senior High School Students Studying Abroad, a Ministry of Education appointed group, will study problems involving the growing number of Japanese senior high-school students studying abroad. The United States has the largest number of such students with 2,588, followed by Australia with 253, and Canada with 75.

"Ministry Planning Special Classes to Handle Truants," Daily Yomiuri, 22 August 1989, p. 2.

To cope with the increasing number of children refusing to attend school, the Education Ministry will begin 14 special classes in different parts of Japan in an attempt to lure students into school. Children unwilling to go to regular classes will be brought to special lessons held in places away from schools--like apartments--to minimize the school-like atmosphere. The number of truant primary and middle school students has hit an all-time high of 42,000.

"Ministry Promotes Home Education as Way to Avoid Adolescent Problems," Japan Times, 13 July 1989, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education has issued a guidebook titled "Contemporary Family Education for Fifth- and Sixth-Grade and Junior High Students." The 312-page book was written by 21 educators and psychologists headed by Chiba University Professor Shoichi Sakamoto. Suggests are given on 67 problems, including truancy, violence, sex, smoking, drinking and the competition for higher education.

"Ministry Says Schools Give Poor Counseling," Daily Yomiuri, 29 August 1989, p. 2.

According to a Ministry of Education survey, schools rely almost exclusively on students' grades when counseling them on whether or continue to high school or college or to seek employment. The survey was conducted in October, 1987, covering 18,000 third-year students at 1,000 middle and high schools nationwide and their teachers as well as students who had graduated in March, 1987. The survey showed that 91.5 percent of middle school teachers and 76 percent of high school teachers most frequently used data based on students' scholastic abilities to counsel students. The second most commonly used data was records of interviews and counselings which was cited by 47.5 percent of middle school teachers and 55.1 percent of high school teachers.

"Ministry to Begin Testing 5-Day School Week in 1990," Mainichi Daily News, 31 August 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education will begin an experimental 5-day school week at 64 schools as test cases to determine if the current 6-day system should be replaced. Parents are divided on the issue. A 1986 poll found 60 percent in favor of maintaining the 6-day school week with only 20 percent favoring the change to a 5-day program. Opponents of the change say they cannot educate their children at home and they worry that with less schooling their children will not be prepared for their roles in society.

"Ministry to Issue Manual on Juvenile Kidney Disease," Japan Times, 30 July 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has produced a manual for families with children suffering from kidney disease. According to the ministry, there were 10,600 kidney patients under 20 years old who were hospitalized for at least one month in 1987.

"Ministry to Start Kids' Health Plan," Daily Yomiuri, 11September 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has formed a group to begin a three-year study aimed at finding ways to fight obesity, high blood pressure, and other diseases which have become widespread among children.

"Ministry to Study School Transfers," Daily Yomiuri, 15 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education will organize a research committee to examine problems that hinder students from changing high schools which often results in separation of families. Currently there is no organization that provides information such as all the high schools in a certain area, their curriculums, and chances of enrolling.

Mitsumori, Y.(1989a). "English Aids Salesperson," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August, p. 7.

Hiromi Sato, a representative of IBM Japan, attributes her professional success to her English skills. Sato graduated from Tsuda College where she studied international relations. Later she took courses at Tsuda International Training Center and Simul Academy as well as the School of International Study, a graduate-level night school in Tokyo.

Mitsumori, Y. (1989b). "Broken Engagement Leads to Success," Daily Yomiuri, 31 August, p. 7.

Etsuko Katsu, a researcher at the Bank of Tokyo, graduated from Keio University and also studied English for three months at the University of Washington in Seattle.

Mitsumori, Y. (1989c). "Foreigners Get Chance to Give Speeches in Japanese," Daily Yomiuri, 21 September, p. 7.

Edo Toastmasters Club was established last January and currently has 30 members, including 21 Japanese "helpers," five Americans, three Koreans, and one Indian. The aim of the program is to promote public speaking skills and for the Japanese members to assist the non-Japanese speakers.

Mitsumori, Y. (1989d). "Former Teacher Turns to Politics," Daily Yomiuri, 28 September, p. 7.

Mariko Mitsui was a high school English teacher; now she is in her second term as a member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly. Mitzui majored in English literature at Ochanomizu Women's University, and then from 1981 to 1982, Mitsui attended Columbia University on a Fulbright scholarship.

Molotsky, I. (1989). "Women Basketball Players ARE Serious," Asahi Evening News, 21 August 1989, p. 8.

Female basketball players in colleges with major programs spend as much time at their sport as their male counterparts, but the women study more, attend class more regularly, and get higher grades according to a study conducted for the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"Mom and Dad Shoulder Higher School Bills," Daily Yomiuri, 8 July 1989, p. 2.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Education reveals that parents must may ¥294,000 a year per high school student while a middle school student costs them ¥225,000 and a primary student costs ¥184,000. Private high schools in Japan cost 2.27 times higher than public schools.

"More Foreign Grads Request Work Visas," Daily Yomiuri, 17 August 1989, p. 2.

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Justice, 592 foreign graduates of Japanese universities applied for work visas in 1988. In 1984, the number of requests in this category totaled 214. Of the foreigners permitted to work in Japan, 181 came from Taiwan, 99 from China, 51 from South Korea, 50 from Malaysia, 35 from the United States, 25 from Britain, and nine each from the Philippines and Thailand. The remaining 63 came from 26 other countries.

"More Foreign Researchers to Japan," Japan Times, 8 August 1989, p. 20.

Policy changes have begun to transform Japanese R&D laboratories into more cosmopolitan places. For many years it has been standard practice for Japan's top scientists to study and work overseas at U.S. research centers such as the U.S. National Institute of Health, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, American Telephone and Telegraph, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Now it is Japan's turn to invite researchers to study here at Nippon Telegraph and Telephone or at the Japan Key Technology Center which is operated by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and which is promoted by the Japan Development Bank. Other opportunities are available through the Exploratory Research for Advanced Technology (ERATO) Project which consists of a number of public-private R&D programs and is administered by the Science and Technology Agency.

"More Japanese Firms Hiring Women Graduates," Asahi Evening News, 21 August 1989, p. 3.

According to a Ministry of Labor survey, the number of women university graduates being recruited by Japanese companies has increased. The ministry attributes the steady rise to enactment of the Equal Employment Opportunity Law.

"More Jobs for Teaching Grads," Daily Yomiuri, 22 September 1989, p. 2.

A survey released by the Ministry of Education shows that the percentage of graduates of teaching colleges or university teacher-training departments finding jobs has increased. This year the number of people in Japan who graduated in the field of education totaled 19,426. Of these, 11,690 (or 59.8%) obtained teaching jobs. Nevertheless, the ministry said the rate of teacher-training graduates becoming teachers was still very low and expressed fear that as the number of primary and middle school students decrease, employment will continue to be a problem.

"More Women Pass Public Job Exam," Daily Yomiuri, 1 September 1989, p. 2.

The National Personnel Authority has announced that 1,983 students passed the 1989 public service examinations, including an all-time high of 166 women. Women also achieved the highest scores on four out of 28 exams. The number of University of Tokyo students to pass the exam was 538, a decrease of 45 from the previous year. Kyoto University came in second with 206. Hokkaido University finished third with 108, followed by Tohoku University with 97, Waseda University with 91, and Tokyo Institute of Technology with 79.

"Most Firms to Raise Hirings of H.S., Univ. Grads in 1990," Asahi Evening News, 3 July 1989, p. 3.

According to a Asahi Shimbun poll of 300 major companies, more people will be hired in 1990 than this year. The hiring rate in April this year was equivalent to that during the high economic growth years of the 1960s but the expected rate in 1990 will be even higher. The fiercest competition will be for technical graduates by the electric machinery, communications, automobile, precision machinery, steel, chemical and construction industries. The door is being opened wider for female university graduates; the demand for junior college graduates is not as high.

"MSU Breaks Ground for Branch in Hikone," Daily Yomiuri, 10September 1989, p. 2.

Michigan State University has held a ground breaking ceremony for the new buildings that will house their branch campus in Hikone, a city near Lake Biwa. MSU opened its doors in Japan on September 4 in temporary facilities with 32 students from the United States.

N

Nagata, K. (1989). "Oyama Group Publishes Folklore Anthology," Daily Yomiuri, 27 July, p. 7.

The Oyama International Friendship Association has published an anthology of regional folk tales in Japanese with English translations. A number of Oyama high schools are thinking of using this book as a supplemental text in their English classes.

Nakagawa, D. (1989). "Mombusho's English Folly," Asahi Evening News, 7 August, p. 5.

A Japanese student who graduated from a California high school and who has returned to Japan to prepare for admission to a university complains about the way English is being taught in Tokyo. He argues that while his prep school is focusing attention on precise rules which are requisite for examinations; in the meantime he is losing his English-speaking ability.

"National Children's Castle to Offer Classes from Swimming to Shamisen," Japan Times, 10 August 1989, p. 16.

The National Children's Castle (Kodomo no Shiro) in Tokyo offers a wide range of courses such as plastic model/paper-cutting, swimming, gymnastics, personal computer, music, health development, and the arts.

"Nation's Tallest School Building Rises 29 Stories," Daily Yomiuri, 27 July 1989, p. 2.

Koagakuin University which was established in 1888 currently enrolls about 5,500 students. This university has recently completed the nation's tallest school building which has 29 stories. Floors three through ten are to be used as classrooms while the rest will be occupied by a library, faculty rooms, and administrative space.

Neuharth, A. (1989). "Back-to-School Plan: Three R's Plus TV," USA Today, 2 September, p. 7.

Channel One is a closed-circuit TV news program which is being marketed to schools in the U.S. While administrators have generally been unimpressed with this plan, a Gallup survey showed that 86% of parents and 79% of teenagers who saw pilot programs found them "excellent" or "good."

"New College Takes Its Clowning Seriously," Japan Times, 5 September 1989, p. 2.

Thirty people who passed an audition will go through the three-month program at Clown College Japan, a branch of the Clown College located in Venice, Florida. The faculty consists of six American clown instructors and three Japanese teachers who are graduates of the Clown College.

"New Nursery System Set for Working Moms," Daily Yomiuri, 19 September 1989, p. 2.

Starting next April, the Ministry of Health and Welfare will introduce a new day nursery system to aid women who cannot take care of their children because of part-time jobs or other circumstances. At present, there are about 23,000 publicly operated day nurseries throughout the country. A Ministry of Labor survey shows more than 30 percent of married women hold jobs; about 3.86 million housewives work part-time or less than 35 hours per week.

"News Editorials Used in Class," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August 1989, p. 7.

An English teacher at St. Andrew's University in Osaka has used newspaper articles from the English press in his reading classes. Instructors at the school also use radio broadcasts from Voice of America and BBC to develop linguistic skills.

"Newsmakers," Asahi Evening News, 24 August 1989, p. 2.

Wu'er Kaixi, former chairman of the Beijing Universities Students Autonomous United Association and one of the leaders of the student demonstrations in Tianenmen Square, will be a visiting undergraduate student at Harvard University during the 1989-90 school year. Harvard has about 35 students enrolled in its visiting undergraduate program aimed at scholars who want to spend one semester or one academic year studying at Harvard.

"Nihon University May Soon Begin Transplants," Daily Yomiuri, 24 July 1989, p. 2.

At Nihon University's hospital, all surgery departments are making preparations for heart, liver and other organ transplants.

Nomani, A. (1989). "'Step Dance' Asserts Black Culture on U.S. Campuses," Asian Wall Street Journal, 17 July, pp. 1, 28.

Black students on a number of U.S. campuses have found dancing is an effect means of establishing their solidarity. Schools mentioned in this article are Northwestern University, Drake University, Temple University, West Virginia University, and Spelman College.

Nomoto, A. (1989). "Education Should Be Fair to All," Mainichi Daily News, 28 August, p. 2.

This letter to the editor criticizes politicians who have had an elite education for their failure to appreciate the educational needs of the general population.

Nozaki, H. (1989). "Students Should Face Society Issues," Mainichi Daily, 21 September, p. 2.

In his letter to the editor, Nozaki condemns Japanese students for their apathy toward serious issues such as the Tiananmen incident in China.

Nozawa, S. (1989a). "Great Expectations in Text," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July, p. 7.

This is a review of Henshu-Techo--New Current Select Essays compiled by Tamotsu Nakajima, et al. (New Currents International, 1989). The collection of essays is designed as a supplemental textbook for second and third year high school students.

Nozawa, S. (1989b). "Counselor Helps with Dreams," Daily Yomiuri, 27 July, p. 7.

Yoshiko Fujinobe, a graduate of Keio University, participated in an overseas program in the U.S. which was sponsored by the Center for International Cultural Studies. During her junior year, she studied at St. Louis University and at the University of Pennsylvania. She now works as a counselor assisting other Japanese students who wish to go abroad to further their education.

Nozawa, S. (1989c). "JET Takes Off for '89," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August, p. 7.

The Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program has begun its third year with 1,337 new participants along with 652 renewals from the 1988 program. The teachers come from eight countries--the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, France and West Germany. The JET Program is coordinated by the Conference of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR).

Nozawa, S. (1989d). "Team Teaching Theme at English Meet," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August, p. 7.

The 15th English Language Education Society Annual Conference was held at Iwate University, August 4 and 5. Topics discussed included problems affecting the JET Program and how university examinations might better evaluate student abilities by following the example of TOEIC and TOEFL tests.

Nozawa, S. (1989e). "Teachers College Holds 1st Graduation," Daily Yomiuri, 7 September, p. 7.

Twenty-eight MA candidates, including five non-Japanese, graduated from the Teachers College of Columbia University program in TESOL. The Tokyo branch of Columbia College was founded in 1987 in cooperation with Simul Academy.

Nozawa, S. (1989f). "Making Do in Burundi Without Opera, Burgers," Daily Yomiuri, 21 September, p. 7.

Minoru Obayashi, a field economist for the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), has been part of a technical cooperation project to help improve the Burundi government's fiscal policies. At present, 47 Japanese work for UNDP, accounting for about 1 percent of approximately 4,500 UNDP international staffers. Obayashi graduated in economics from Keio University and later earned an MA and a Ph.D. from Waseda University.

Nozawa, S. (1989g). "Reforming University English," Daily Yomiuri, 28 September, p. 7.

A survey conducted by the Japan Association of College English Teachers (JACET) shows that not only students but teachers feel unsure of how language instruction, particularly English, should be included in the general culture courses offered at the university level. At its twenty-eighth conference at Seinan Gakuin University, JACET members discussed ways to improve postsecondary language teaching. Under the current system, English is taught as a compulsory subject within most general cultural courses. Whether this requirement should continue to stand or be changed was one area of discussion at the JACET conference. In addition, ways to integrate the English training throughout the curriculum were explored.

"Nuclear Bomb Ban Ignored, High School Students Believe," Japan Times, 24 August 1989, p. 2.

More than two-thirds of high school students polled by a textbook publisher think that Japan does not abide by its non-nuclear principles and that the U.S. has brought nuclear weapons into the country. Only 9 percent said that nuclear weapons are of help to world peace. On the other hand, 74 percent said a worldwide-reduction of nuclear arms will never be carried out.

O

"Off-Campus Lectures Offered by Fukushima University," Japan Times, 15 July 1989, p. 3.

Fukushima University's Faculty of Administration and Social Sciences plans to initiate a program that will deliver lectures to local groups in the community. Forty professors, assistant professors and lecturers will participate giving lectures ranging from politics to sports.

Ohkura, Y. (1989). "Time to Diversify Education," Japan Times, 10 July, p. 6.

Ohkura calls for changes in the present design of Japanese education. He believes the four-year high school may be more appropriate than the current six-three-three-four system. (Six years of primary education, three years each of junior and senior secondary education, and four years of university education.) Ohkura argues that the rigidity of state-mandated education is harmful to society. Furthermore, he believes that university entrance examinations should be constructed by individual institutions so as to reflect each university's special character.

Okamoto, T. (1989). "U.S. Said Lagging in 'Internationalism'," Daily Yomiuri, 28 September, p. 3.

While this article does not directly focus its criticism on the education establishment of the U.S., the author sharply condemns the provincialism and lack of international consciousness among Americans.

"One-Fifth of Chinese Illiterate, Dropout Rate Deepens Crisis," Daily Yomiuri, 17 September 1989, p. 3.

Although the illiteracy rate has dropped from 80 percent to 22 percent since the communist takeover 40 years ago, there are signs that the nation's educational system is deteriorating as more students drop out of schools to help work on family farms. The national dropout figure is now 7.15 million. Seventy percent of China's illiterates are women. The educational system has also been undermined by large-scale resignations by teachers. A survey of 12 Chinese occupations showed that teachers receive the third worst pay and the worst living and medical facilities.

"Oratory Contest Set for Middle Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 19 August 1989, p. 1.

Middle school students from around the country will compete for the H.L.H. Prince Takamatsu Trophy in the 41st All Japan Inter-Middle School English Oratorical Contest set for November 11 in Tokyo. First, second and third place winners will receive study trips to the United States in the summer of 1990. In addition, they will be awarded high school and university scholarships. The event is sponsored by The Yomiuri Shimbun, the Daily Yomiuri, and the Japan National Student Association (JNSA) Fund. It is also supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Education, NHK, prefectural boards of education, prefectural associations of English education, and Coca-Cola Bottlers.

Ordovensky, P. (1989a). "A Good Marriage Comes First for Today's Students," USA Today, 4 July, p. 8.

According to a USA Today survey of 703 student government leaders attending the National Association of Student Councils convention, a successful marriage is more important than a job or money to today's high school student leaders.

Ordovensky, P. (1989b). "Better Teacher Salaries Buy Us Better Education," USA Today, 4 July, p. 8.

Ordovensky interviews John Wilson and Keith Geiger, the two candidates for president of the National Education Association. Both stressed the importance for the NEA to act as a strong union, as a strong civil rights organization, and as a strong professional organization.

Ordovensky, P. (1989c). "Schools in a Prof Pinch," USA Today, 25 July, p. 1.

A report issued by the American Council on Education predicts a shortage of college professors for the mid-1990s. Effects of this shortage will be larger classes taught by less-qualified people, pressure to hike pay, and more raids of other campuses for university professors.

Ordovensky, P. (1989d). "Catholic School Kids Read Better," USA Today, 11 August, p. 9.

Using scores from a 1986 reading test by the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), researchers from the University of Michigan have determined that Catholic school students are better readers at all ages than those at public schools.

Ordovensky, P. (1989e). "College Costs Still Outrace Inflation Rate," USA Today, 11 August, p. 1.

A College Board survey indicates that the cost of attending a four-year college is rising faster than inflation. This year, annual tuition, room and board average at private schools is $12,365; for home-state public colleges, $4,733; and for out-of-state public colleges, $7,417. Specifically mentioned in this article are Brandeis University, Bennington College, Yale University, Harvard University, Purdue University, Auburn University, and UCLA.

Ordovensky, P. (1989f). "Teachers Say They Don't Compute," USA Today, 29 August, p. 11.

A poll by the Wirthlin Group of 1,100 teachers has found: 66 percent say computers are not being used enough; 43 percent say a computer makes teaching easier; and 77 percent say computers will never replace textbooks. While the teachers felt that computers help students to read and write (91%), increase student motivation (82%), and allow more individual instruction (77%), the teachers themselves (52%) believe they know less about computers than their students.

Ordovensky, P. (1989g). "The Primary Goals of Secondary Schools," USA Today, 6 September, p. 8.

Timothy Dyer, the new president of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, states that government support for education is essential but that the current administration has not clearly defined how their support is to be delivered. Dyer believes magnet schools are an effective way to meet the specific needs of high school students.

"Osaka Campaign to Encourage Study by Local Officials Hits Rule Book Snag," Japan Times, 22 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education gave financial support to Hyogo, Gunma, Ehime and Osaka for a computer project to support the educational development of municipal workers. However, an ordinance in Osaka banning the release of information on individuals to third parties has become a barrier in implementing this program.

"Osaka Hires 'Real' Int'l Teachers," Mainichi Daily, 20 September 1989, p. 12.

Disregarding the matter of teachers' licenses, the Osaka Prefectural Board of Education has decided to hire unauthorized teachers from the public who have abundant overseas experiences. These teachers will include businessmen and housewives. The plan to adopt uncertified teachers at public schools to promote international awareness is regarded as an epoch-making decision which will bring vitality into educational circles.

"Osaka HS Holds Cultural Seminar," Mainichi Daily News, 17 July 1989, p. 14.

To promote cross cultural awareness, students at Gakuin Izumigaoka Senior High School spent four days with students from the Canadian Academy in Kobe. The program was not only aimed at enabling the Japanese high school students to increase their international awareness but also an attempt to improve their ability in using English.

"Osaka School Faked Data on Land Sale," Mainichi Daily, 21 September 1989, p. 12.

Tezukayama Gakuin, a prestigious private education foundation which is well known for its kindergarten to university education, presented falsified documents to the Ministry of Education when it sold land in 1985 to raise funds for the expansion of its junior college. Because the land was sold far below the market price and because the sale was completed without proper approval by the full board of directors, the ministry is launching an investigation. Tezukayama receives about ¥800 million annually in grants from the central and prefectural governments.

Otani, Y. (1989a). "Safety Urged for Students Overseas," Japan Times, 18 July, p. 4.

As studying abroad becomes more accessible to Japanese students, the number who are involved in accidents and trouble overseas is increasing. A citizens group has been formed to protect Japanese students from abuses by irresponsible host families and profit-pursuing agencies.

Otani, Y. (1989b). "Lecture Series Attempts to Stimulate Creativity," Japan Times, 22 August, p. 4.

Pro Concept Institute, an advertising agency, has set up a series of lectures to stimulate creativity. The program called "Plan + Net" features lectures on topics such as antique dealing, the Beatles, and the secret skills of English conversation.

"Outward Bound Challenge Comes to Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 27 August 1989, p. 2.

Japan's first Outward Bound School, a British institution which uses rigorous physical training in natural settings to teach self-confidence and nurture self-discovery, has opened in Nagano prefecture. Training programs consist of mountaineering, rock-climbing, canoeing, and various field athletic-type games. The standard course includes all the programs offered by the school and lasts 21 days. The fee is ¥210,000, and anyone over 18 is eligible to participate.

"Overseas Volunteers Say Ministry Is Biased," Japan Times, 4 July 1989, p. 4.

Representatives of the Association to Help Refugees have criticized the Ministry of Education for changes made during the screening of a social studies textbook.

P

Packard, G. (1989). "No Academic Solidarity with China?" Japan Times, 19 July, p. 18.

George Packard, a visiting professor at International University of Japan, expresses his dismay at a letter written by a Kyoto University professor who argued that Japan should not criticize the Chinese government for the massacre of students and intellectuals in Tienanmen Square.

Page, A. (1989). "Fourth-Graders Rise to the Challenge," USA Today. 16 September, p. 7.

Alan Page, a former pro-football player, describes his distress at learning some of his fellow players were illiterate. In an effort to combat illiteracy, the Kodak/Alan Page Challenge, a nationwide contest, offers fourth graders a chance to win prizes by writing essays about why education is important. Fourth graders are targeted because research shows that this is the level future dropouts begin to lose interest in learning.

Painter, K. (1989). "Study of Unwanted Children Adds Fuel to Abortion Debate," USA Today, 22 August, p. 9.

A 20-year study of 440 unwanted children in Czechoslovakia has been attacked by the Right to Life Committee. Nevertheless, according to the research, unwanted children have more problems in school and relationships and are less happy than others. An Arizona State University psychologist agrees that the attitudes of parents toward unwanted children do not change.

Peterson, K. (1989a). "Puberty Isn't Sole Cause of Tween Years," USA Today, 6 September, p. 1.

Peterson defines "tweens" as youngsters between the ages of 10 and 14. As physical changes occur, so do social responsibilities. These contribute to stress which often leads to behavior that is traumatic for the entire family.

Peterson, K. (1989b). "Those Tween-Age Blues, From Lockers to Parents," USA Today, 6 September, p. 2.

Several 13-year-old students provide insights about their attitudes toward drugs and sex. One complaint about sex education is that schools issue prescriptive warnings no to indulge rather than useful information concerning birth control and medical treatments.

Phillips, R. (1989). "English Basics Are Essential," Japan Times, 5 August, p. 20.

A teacher of Welsh as a second language mentions that during trips to Japan he has encountered many people who are capable of reading, writing and understanding English but who are weak in speaking the language. Phillips argues that despite this deficiency, the current approach to foreign language instruction in Japan is superior to that in Europe. [See also K. Fowler's response to Phillips.]

Pisani, J. (1989). "A Message from Planet Real World," Japan Times, 9 July, p. 17.

Pisani begins with a brief look at the topics which traditionally appear during university graduation addresses and then shows how these ethereal visions rarely conform to the humdrum, money-hungry values of society at large.

"Planned School Exam System Opposed," Japan Times, 15 July 1989, p. 2.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Education's Central Council for Education shows that most high school seniors, their teachers and parents do not support the new college entrance system. The Education Minister has proposed standardizing the college examination system so that only those high school seniors who score well on a new national examination will be permitted to take entrance examinations required by each university. The popular sentiment is that the examinations now given by public and private universities are adequate.

"Plays in English," Japan Times, 9 July 1989, p. 10.

A group of assistant English teachers who are a part of the JET (Japan Exchange and Teaching) Program staged a production of You Can't Take It With You.

Polkki, E. (1989). "Why Children Behave Cruelly," Daily Yomiuri, 22 August, p. 6.

Polkki writes to the editor with his opinions concerning the reason violence has become a common among teenagers. He attributes the problem to stress and frustration with the school system and to television programs which glorify killing.

Porter, S. (1989). "Learning Language Makes Good Sense," Palm Beach Post, 4 September.

Porter argues that even though English continues to serve as the language of world trade, a second language learning has become a must for Americans. According to the Modern Language Association, the most popular languages in the U.S. are Spanish and French. On the other hand, businesses are seeking employees who have a knowledge of Japanese, Russian and Chinese.

"Prince Aya, Kiko to Wed in June After Studies," Daily Yomiuri, 27 September 1989, p. 2.

Prince Aya and Kiko Kawashima are to be married at the end of June after the Prince finishes his studies at Britain's Oxford University.

"Prince Aya to Visit Thailand ," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

Prince Aya, second son of the Emperor, is scheduled to make an academic tour of Thailand to collect samples of catfish. The prince attends St. John's College, Oxford, where he studies zoology.

"Private Citizens on Gov't Advisory Panel," Mainichi Daily News, 13 July 1989, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education has asked 16 people, including Olympic athletes, television announcers, and singers to join a panel which designs courses for senior citizens.

"Professor Collects Plants, Questioned," Asahi Evening News, 8 July 1989, p. 3.

Tsugio Yamanaka, a professor emeritus at Kochi University, has been stopped by police for illegally collecting alpine plants which are protected by law.

"Professor Drops 1 Textbook Case," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

A former professor of Tokyo University of Education--now Tsukuba University--has dropped one of three suits he filed against the Ministry of Education concerning textbook censorship.

"Professor Nabbed for Nicking Rare Alpine Plants," Daily Yomiuri, 9 July 1989, p. 2.

Tsugio Yamanaka, a professor emeritus at Kochi University, has been stopped by police for illegally collecting alpine plants which are protected by law.

"Proposed School in US Sparks Xenophobia," Mainichi Daily News, 10 September 1989, p. 20.

Plans by the Yokohama Academy to set up "International College of America" have encountered resistance by Maryland residents. The Washington Post has labeled the complaints as racist.

"Public Junior Colleges at Crossroads," Daily Yomiuri, 8 July 1989, p. 2.

Junior colleges were established as temporary education institutions in 1949 under the School Education Law. According to a report by the Association of National Public Junior Colleges, nearly 50 percent of the current 51 public junior colleges want to become four-year institutions. Administrators feel two years is not sufficient for teaching developments in science and technology. Furthermore, after 40 years of popularity among female students, an increasing number of high school graduates are seeking higher education at four year colleges rather than two-year junior colleges. Already some have promoted popular departments into schools at affiliated four-year universities. In 1988, Tokyo Women's Junior College became the School of Modern Culture at Tokyo Women's Christian University, and the Home Economics Department and Music Department at Ferris Women's Junior College became the School of Literature and the School of Music within the International Culture Department at Ferris Women's College.

"Public Schoolteachers Strike in Six States; California Preparing for Possible Walkout," Japan Times, 4 September 1989, p. 11.

Strikes by teachers in Ohio, Montana, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Idaho threaten to draw California teachers off the job as well. Pay raises are at issue.

"Publishers Spice Textbooks with Popular Culture," Japan Times, 4 July 1989, p. 4.

Textbook publishers in Japan have introduced material into school books from singers, songwriters, cartoonists and athletes. The new textbooks also feature sections on environmental problems.

Putka, G. (1989a). "Elite U.S. Colleges Deny Tuition Rigging," Asian Wall Street Journal, 8 September. pp. 1, 6.

Early in 1988 when students protested a 7.5 percent raise in tuition, the treasurer of Wesleyan University prepared a confidential report which stated that in September Harvard's charges would go up 6% and Dartmouth's 6.3%. At the same time Wellesley College planned a 7.9% increase, Amherst College 8.5%, and Williams 10.6%. Because these figures proved to be remarkably accurate, colleges are under attack for tuition rigging. A chart displays the costs at the following colleges: Brown University, Harvard University, University of Pennsylvania, Dartmouth College, Columbia University, Yale University, Princeton University, and Cornell University. The Justice Department is currently investigating the fixing of student financial aid at the University of Chicago, Wesleyan University, Connecticut College, Trinity College, Amherst College, Harvard University, Williams College, Tufts University, Bates College, Bowdoin College, Colby College, Hamilton College, New York State University, and Middlebury College. Tuition rates are also discussed for Oberlin College and Swathmore College.

Putka, G. (1989b). "University Officials Work for Admissions-Data Firm," Asian Wall Street Journal, 8 September, p. 6.

Student Aid Services Inc., a company that sells admissions-related data to some 80 to 100 colleges including University of Rhode Island and University of California at Berkeley, employs administrators from Harvard University and Bowdoin College. This article describes the type of information distributed by Student Aid Services. Criticism from officials at Vanderbilt University and New College suggest that serious conflicts of interest are involved.

Q

"Quayle Gets Happi," Asahi Evening News, 5 August 1989, p. 3.

Students from Okinawa visited Vice President Dan Quayle in Washington and presented him a traditional Japanese "happi" coat.

R

"Rabbits Buried, Educator Quits," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

The primary school deputy principal who buried alive six baby rabbits that were under student care resigned because of the incident.

"Rebuilding Careers," Daily Yomiuri, 4 September 1989, p. 7.

As an increasing number of women in Japan leave housework for office work, public and private organizations have begun to develop ways to facilitate this transition. The Ministry of Labor recently published a guidebook titled Josei Kyaria Noto (Women's Career Notes) which regards participation in community affairs, volunteer work and the PTA as valuable experiences for obtaining a job. At the same time, the Yokohama Women's Forum gives a five-week, 85-hour course designed to help participants develop skills requisite for success in managing the dual responsibilities of work and home.

Reinhold, R. (1989). "Failing Its Children, California Gets a 'D': Report Cites a Decline in Services," International Herald Tribune, 30 June, p. 3.

Children Now, a nonpartisan group founded last year to give voice to the needs of California children and families, reports that the state has lost its role as an innovator in public education and social programs.

"Report: Education Program Too Harsh," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August 1989, p. 2.

The Japan Teachers' Union has received a report on an experimental moral education program, performed under the guidance of the Education Ministry, indicating that forceful moral education destroys children's individuality and independence. The Ministry of Education will enforce a new course of study emphasizing moral education in April when the next academic year begins.

"Report: Kids Not Sleeping Enough," Daily Yomiuri, 11 August 1989, p. 2.

A report presented during the general meeting of the Japan Teachers' Union states that primary school children often stay up very late at night and that school clinics are always crowded with students who have fallen ill because they do not sleep enough. The report showed that 42.9 percent of sixth grade children go to bed between 10 and 11 p.m.; 22.9 percent go to bed between 11 p.m. and midnight; and 5.9 percent go to bed after midnight.

"Report: Record Year for Colleges," Daily Yomiuri, 4 August 1989, p. 2.

A survey released by the Ministry of Education shows that a total of 402,000 students failed to enter university, including two-year junior colleges. About 1.7 million students graduated from high schools in March. The total number of students at university, including graduate school, stands at 2,066,962; women account for 545,242 of these.

"Returnees Given a Break at School," Japan Times, 14 July 1989, p. 2.

According to a Ministry of Education survey, a growing number of high schools are giving special consideration in entrance examinations to students who have returned from years overseas.

Reynolds, B. (1989). "Kids Don't Deserve Ollie Role Model," USA Today, 8 July, p. 7.

Reynolds argues that the federal judge who ordered Oliver North to spend 1,200 hours training and educating youth exposed to drugs has done a disservice to the students. She argues that a white-collar criminal is not a suitable role model for students already troubled by society.

Rich, M. (1989a). "U.S. Educators Tour Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July, p. 7.

Thirty-six teachers have arrived to participate in the 15th annual U.S. Educators to Japan Program which is sponsored by the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO). This program, established in 1975 by a group of Japanese companies in the United States, brings American educators to Japan to thank them for helping Japanese students who attended schools in the U.S. To date, 276 teachers have taken part in this program.

Rich, M. (1989b). "JCTV Director Rides 'News Wave,'" Daily Yomiuri, 6 July, p. 7.

Mizuho Nagasawa graduated from Westminster College in Oxford, England. Now she works on three English-language programs in the telecast division of Japan Cable Television. She is currently working on a special project which will use satellite broadcasts of the news to supplement classroom English lessons.

Rich, M. (1989c). "AET Play Scores a Hit," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July, p. 7.

A group of foreign teachers who are a part of the JET Program put on a production of Kaufman and Hart's You Can't Take It With You. Approximately 170 Japanese teachers and students attended the performance.

Rich, M. (1989d). "Heat's on Summer Learning at Camp," Daily Yomiuri, 3 August, p. 7.

The American School in Japan is offering an American-style summer day camp to Japanese children from the first grade in primary school through the third grade in middle school. During the two weeks, campers receive two hours of English daily as well as craft classes, cooking and computer literacy. The program has a staff of 140 and 1000 campers with a waiting list of more than 500.

Rich, M. (1989e). "Practicing What They Teach," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August, p. 7.

The 16th Seminar for High School Teachers of English took place at Sophia University during the first week in August. The main purpose of the seminar is to give high school teachers of English the opportunity to learn communicative teaching methods and theories in English. During this year's program lectures were delivered by professors from Georgetown University, Eastern Michigan University, Southeast Missouri State University, and the University of Delaware.

Rich, M. (1989f). "Translating Japanese Culture Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 17 August, p. 7.

Yata Matsuzaki, is an international coordinator between Holland and Japan. She began her English training in a YMCA English school and then spent one year in the international department of Sophia University.

Rich, M. (1989g). "AET Success Teeters on Adaptability," Daily Yomiuri, 14 September, p. 7.

Over the past three years since the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program began, the number of foreign teachers in this project have increased. In 1986, approximately 700 native English speakers arrived to do team teaching in Japanese English classrooms. Two JET women--a Canadian and an American--discuss some of the hassles they have had while living in a male-dominated society.

Rich, M. (1989h). "AETs Take on New Ways with New Venue," Daily Yomiuri, 21 September, p. 7.

The Ministry of Education has stated that part of its mission in introducing the Japan Exchange and Teaching (JET) Program is to internationalize Japan. This article indicates internationalization is a two-way street. Foreign teachers living in Japan often suffer cultural frustrations.

"Rissho U. Trekkers Plan China Climb," Daily Yomiuri, 2 July 1989, p. 2.

Rissho University in Tokyo and China's Xinjiang University will form a joint expedition to climb Mt. Ulugh Muztagh in China's Kunlun Shan mountain chain to the north of Tibet.

Rogers, E., and Miyatake, F. (1989). "Schools' Harsh Attitudes Questioned," Japan Times, 6 July, p. 14.

The strict discipline within Japanese schools is criticized for the psychological harm it does to students.

"'Ronin' Skip Night School," Mainichi Daily News, 26 July 1989, p. 12.

Hiroshima Eisugakkan, a Hiroshima-based cram school which has attempted to market special summer courses from 6 p.m. to midnight in Tokyo, has had few takers. Hiroshima Eisugakkan opened its Tokyo branch in April, calling itself the "middle of the night preparatory school." The school's late night lectures finish at 20 minutes past midnight which allows time to catch the last train home. Students can also make arrangements to spend the night at the school.

Rosenblum, D. (1989). "Rabbi Aims to Educate Japanese on Judaism to Stop Anti-Semitism," Asahi Evening News, 2 September 1989, p. 6.

The Tokyo Jewish Community Center, which has about 400 members who are mostly non-Japanese, was founded in 1948 by Russian Jews who fled to Manchuria from Russia after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and on to Japan after the Second World War. Rabbi Michael Schudrich, who leads the Jewish Community Center plans to improve the flow of information about Jews to the Japanese population. Only about a dozen Japanese Jews live in Japan, most of whom are converted Japanese wives of Jewish men.

Rosenfeld, D. (1989). "What Jeff from Harvard Did While on His Summer Vacation," Daily Yomiuri, 6 August, p. 7.

Rosenfeld gives an unfavorable review to Japanese Excellent Companies Observed by Jeff (from Harvard): Hierarchy & Community by Jefferey A. Camp (Tokyo: Yuhikaku Publishing). Jeffery Camp is presumably a 22-year-old student of Harvard majoring in East ASian Studies who spent the summers of 1987 and 1988 as an intern in two Japanese companies.

S

"Sacred Heart Student Wins Speech Contest," Daily Yomiuri, 28 September 1989, p. 2.

Yuri Maeda, a sophomore at the University of the Sacred Heart (Seishin University) won the grand prize in the second University Students' English Speech Contest. the second and third place winners were from Kyoritsu University and Waseda University, respectively. These three winners will be invited to a week-long tour to Sweden and Norway in the spring to take part in cultural exchanges with university students there.

Saito, M. (1989). "Battling Windmills: School 'Vacation,'" Mainichi Daily News, 24 July, p. 2.

This editorial points out that while classes may be suspended for a 40-day summer vacation, both students and teachers in Japan are actively engaged in a number of education-related undertakings. Vacation is the time when many extra-curricular activities normally excluded from rigid Japanese school training receive attention.

Sakurai, Y. (1989). "Sex Distinctions Start in Preschool," Daily Yomiuri, 9 August, p. 3.

A housewife complains in a letter to the editor that distinctions based on sex cause subtle, unnoticeable discrimination in kindergarten children.

"Sal Sofia Holds Educational Workshop," Mainichi Daily News, 14 August 1989, p. 7.

Sal Sofia, a well-known drummer, held an educational workshop in Tokyo. Music clinics such as this have become increasingly popular recently.

Salter, R. (1989). "Touch-Screens Help Kids Learn," Daily Yomiuri, 16 August, p. 7.

"Talking TouchWindow," a new educational software package for Apple computers allows teachers to prepare individualized lessons on the computer for very young children or children with learning disabilities. The TouchWindow consists of two layers of membranes that react to any kind of pressure--whether from a child's finger or a teacher's pointer. Therefore, children do not need to be able to read or type to have access to the machine.

"Sanctuaries for Shirkers," Mainichi Daily News, 5 September 1989, p. 12.

In examining the issue of truancy, the Ministry of Education has found that many students use the school nurse as a means of cutting classes. The Japan Teachers' Union says the school library is also popular as a hideout.

Sawa, T. (1989). "Second Rate Universities?" Japan Times, 6 August, p. 20.

Takamitsu Sawa, a professor of economics at Kyoto University, lists four reasons well-known foreign scholars are not found on Japanese campuses. First, the seniority system stifles incentives for advancement. Second, none of the Japanese national universities ranks high on any list for any field in comparison with world class universities. (Kyoto University has been ranked 28th and University of Tokyo 31st on an international scale.) Third, the importance attached to personal research in the West is not given significant attention within the Japanese educational community. And finally, the fact that the language of instruction and conferences in Japan is Japanese prevents the active involvement of foreigners. Professor Tamotsu Aoki of Osaka University has urged Japanese universities to invite excellent Asian researchers from the fields of the humanities and social sciences to Japan. In the meantime, Sawa notes that it was the University of California at Berkeley which immediately extended an invitation to Chinese physicist Fang Li-zhi leaving the Japanese outmaneuvered by the Americans again.

"School Vows to Repay ¥70 Mil. to Chinese," Daily Yomiuri, 12September 1989, p. 2.

Meiji Nihongo Gakko, a Japanese language school that had collected money from Chinese students who had applied for admission but who were later denied visas, has agreed to refund this money.

"Schools Must Resist Book-Ban Pressures," USA Today, 6 September 1989, p. 6.

This editorial cites a growing number of instances of censorship within the U.S. school system and warns against this practice.

"Schools Refuse to Refund Money," Daily Yomiuri, 20 August 1989, p. 2.

The operators of Rikkyo Bunka Gakuin and Nisso School of Business, two Japanese language schools which the Ministry of Justice closed because they over-enrolled their schools, are reportedly refusing to refund the enrollment fees collected from Chinese students. Chinese authorities have conducted a survey of 2,173 Chinese who applied to Japanese language schools, and 62 percent said they are having some kind of trouble with the school operators over their enrollment fees. Presently there are about 38,000 Chinese studying Japanese in Japan.

"Seminar Ship Cancels Stop in China," Japan Times, 15 July 1989, p. 2.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government has canceled its cruise ship seminar to China because of the political situation there. Instead, the ship will carry students to Manila and Hong Kong. The seminar began in 1980 and has visited China every year except 1981 when it sailed to Guam and Saipan.

"Sex Segregation War Hits Schools in Osaka," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July 1989, p. 2.

A traditional school custom calls for boys to be listed separately and ahead of girls. Critics charge that this practice is a form of sexual discrimination. A controversy over this issue in the Osaka schools has gained attention from other parts of the country as anti-sex discrimination sentiment continues to grow.

"Shanghai Delegates Seek Language School Refunds," Japan Times, 26 August 1989, p. 2.

A delegation from the Chinese Foreign Affairs Bureau in Shanghai will meet with the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to demand a refund of school fees paid by Chinese students who were denied entry visas when the Japanese language schools they had applied to were closed down. Approximately 25,000 Chinese applicants were denied visas; their requests that the fees be returned have been largely ignored.

"Shanghai Officials Seeking Compensation for Students," Daily Yomiuri, 31 August 1989, p. 2.

A Chinese delegation seeking compensation for students who were defrauded by Japanese language schools met with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice. According to the Shanghai authorities, 35,000 to 38,000 residents of the city have already obtained both admission to Japanese language schools and proper passports from the Chinese government. Most of them, however, have so far failed to obtain student visas from the Japanese consulate.

"Should Kids Clean School Toilets?" Asahi Evening News, 19 August 1989, p. 6.

The education board and the PTA in Takatsuki City have been debating whether children should be instructed to clean the school toilets. The lavatories of the city's 43 primary schools have been cleaned weekly by contracted professional cleaning businesses for the past 20 years. While some favor this idea, others claim this is not desirable for the children's hygiene and cite the late 1960s when dysentery and typhoid broke out in several schools.

"Six Live Rabbits Buried by Teacher," Asahi Evening News, 8 July 1989, p. 3.

The vice principal of a primary school is at the center of a controversial situation because he buried alive six baby rabbits that the students had been raising. He has apologized to each class of students as well as to the PTA which held a meeting to discuss this matter.

Skrzycki, C. (1989). "Companies Begin Upgrading Employees," Daily Yomiuri, 26 September, p. 7.

By 1993, Motorola Inc. will have spent $35 million--four times its investment in a new state-of-the-art plant--to teach basic reading skills to employees. Motorola no longer hires people who cannot do fifth-grade math and seventh-grade reading. Adhering to these standards, the company last year tested 3,000 applicants, and half failed. According to the American Society for Training and Development, some $200 million was spent by companies on basic skills training three years ago--a figure it estimates has climbed into the billions today. The Business Council for Effective Literacy, a nonprofit group that has been studying the literacy workplace problem for five years, confirms that the situation had grown worse.

"Soaring College Costs," Daily Yomiuri, 17 August 1989, p. 6.

College Board statistics show that fees and tuition at private, four-year institutions will average $8,737 this year, an increase of 9 percent over 1988.

"Sometimes Literacy Means Survival," Daily Yomiuri, 9 August 1989, p. 3.

UNICEF is sponsoring literacy training in Cambodia. During the four years of Pol Pot's reign, more than 3 million Cambodians, including most of its intelligentsia were killed. Only 4,000 of the country's 24,000 teachers survived the period. Because the education system was labeled "anti-revolutionary," school buildings were destroyed and textbooks burned.

"Special Schools Eyed for Young Dropouts," Daily Yomiuri, 13September 1989, p. 2.

In a poll conducted by the Civil Liberties Bureau of the Ministry of Justice, about 42,000 children nationwide did not attend school in 1988. Only 3,000 of these continued learning in segregated classes or schools--often those primarily intended for handicapped learners. Japan has 205 such facilities; 112 public and private special schools, 42 public classes and 22 private classes. The most common reason for leaving school was a lack of friends or being excluded from schoolmates' activities.

Sperling, D. (1989). "A Push to Help Teens at Risk," USA Today, 31 August, p. 7.

The National Association of State Boards of Education and the American Medical Association have received funding from the U.S. Center for Disease Control to study ways to deal with teenage health problems such as drug and alcohol abuse, smoking, AIDS and pregnancy.

"Stand-In, 2 Others Nabbed for Medical License Fraud," Daily Yomiuri, 20 September 1989, p. 2.

The Metropolitan Police Department arrested three people involved in an attempt to obtain a medical license illegally. A graduate student at the Fujita-Gakuen Health University arranged for another man to take the Ministry of Health and Welfare medical exam at Takushoku University.

Stevens, J. (1989). "Japanese School System Produces Effective Citizens," Palm Beach Post, 15 July, p. 2E.

Stevens responds to Florida Education Commissioner Betty Castro's article [see entry in this document] saying that her assessment of Japanese education was superficial. While Castro noted the lack of computers in the Japanese classrooms as well as imperfect heating systems and overworked teachers, she failed to recognize the strength of the graduates this system produces. Stevens argues for more substance and less hardware in the U.S. schools.

"Stories of Korean A-bomb Victims Told," Japan Times, 29 July 1989, p. 3.

A group of high school teachers in Hiroshima has published a booklet about Korean victims and survivors of the 1945 atomic bombing.

"Student Arrested for Raping Girls," Daily Yomiuri, 15 August 1989, p. 2.

A sophomore student from Meisei University has been arrested for allegedly sexually assaulting more than 30 girls over the past three years.

"Student Back from U.S., Two Friends Held on Charge of Using Marijuana," Japan Times, 19 July 1989, p. 2.

Police have arrested three young men for smoking marijuana. The marijuana was smuggled into Japan when one of them who had been studying at an English language school in Los Angeles returned to Japan for a vacation.

"Student Charged in Girlfriend's Death," Daily Yomiuri, 4 July 1989, p. 2.

The police have arrested a Pakistani student for killing his Thai girlfriend. The two met at a Japanese language school.

"Student Guidance," Daily Yomiuri, 31 August 1989, p. 6.

A report released by the Ministry of Education shows that the counseling system in Japanese schools is inferior. Advice is often relevant only to the short-term future of graduates of schools and fails to address the long-term human potential.

"Student Volunteers Helping, Learning," Daily Yomiuri, 17 July 1989, p. 2.

A number of college students are spending their holidays volunteering for assistance programs. A Sophia University group will travel to the Philippines to help dig a well. Another group from the Tokyo University of Agriculture will assist Philippine farmers with rice cultivation. Within Japan students from Rikkyo University and Keio University will spend time helping the mentally handicapped. Programs such as these were described in a textbook which the Ministry of Education ordered changed to reflect the flaws of nongovernmental assistance activities.

"Student Wins Suit Over Refusal to Dissect Animals," Japan Times, 27 July 1989, p. 5.

A 16-year-old student in New Jersey has won a legal battle with her high school over her refusal to dissect animals in her biology class. The American Civil Liberties Union served as counsel for this student.

"Student, 17, Killed in Fight Over Girl," Daily Yomiuri, 17September 1989, p. 2.

Two students engaged in a fight over a girl and one was stabbed to death.

"Student's 'Insulting' Shorts Provoke Two Blacks in U.S.," Japan Times, 28 July 1989, p. 2.

Two black men in Washington forced a Japanese student studying in the U.S. to remove her Bermuda shorts which an offensive picture of a black person. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had decided to issue pamphlets calling on Japanese to refrain from wearing clothes or badges that bear racially derogatory illustrations or remarks.

"Students Complain that Companies Are Breaking Recruiting Agreement," Japan Times, 18 July 1989, p. 2.

The Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) has received 249 complaints about aggressive tactics of prospective employers. Some complained that firms had tried to prevent them from going to interview with other companies; other said they had been forced to sign employment contracts against their will. The companies most active in aggressive recruitment are banks, security firms, trading houses and electronics manufacturers.

"Students Prefer Free Time," Daily Yomiuri, 20 August 1989, p. 8.

A Ministry of Labor survey of 5,550 students showed that 87.6 of those who expect to graduate from a university, junior college or high school next March and to begin to work in the following month would prefer leisure time to high wages. Referring to the kind of work they would most like, 70.8 percent stressed "meaningful."

"Students Pull No Punches on Culture Gap," Japan Times, 29 August 1989, p. 3.

Winners of the annual national essay contest on the U.S. and Japan in world affairs, which is sponsored by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, met in Washington with U.S. students from 21 universities to discuss cultural perceptions. Attending this meeting were representatives from Chiba University, Yale University, Rikkyo University, George Washington University, and Chuo University.

"Students Unaware of War Renouncing Act," Mainichi Daily News, 12 August 1989, p. 12.

A survey of 3,000 high school students by Gakushusha, a Hiroshima-based textbook publisher, indicates a majority consider themselves pacifists yet 55 percent believe peace will not last much longer. Twenty percent said they did not know about Article 9 in the Japanese Constitution which states the Japanese forever renounce war.

"Students Write to Slain Girl's Parents," Mainichi Daily News, 7 July 1989, p. 12.

Thirty-two students at Utsunomiya University who were moved by the savage killing of a five-year-old girl have written letters of consolation to the dead child's parents.

"Survey Cites Newspaper Use in Classrooms," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

More than 86 percent of public elementary, junior high and senior high schools in Japan use newspapers as teaching materials according to a survey conducted by the Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association.

"Survey: Truancy Getting Chronic," Daily Yomiuri, 5 August 1989, p. 2.

A Ministry of Education survey shows that during 1988 there were more than 40,000 primary and middle school students who chronically missed classes. Primary school absenteeism in 1988 doubled from 10 years ago while middle school absenteeism increased 3.5 times the 1977 figure. Reasons for refusal to attend school are: (1) truancy--which accounted for 51.8 percent of total absenteeism; (2) emotional confusion or psychological refusal--25.4 percent; (3) inability to adapt stemming from feelings of physical inferiority--5.8 percent; and (4) inability to adapt at the time of entrance or transfer to school--5.5 percent. Motives for refusing to attend school are: (1) poor school performance--cited by 18.6 percent of the students; (2) trouble with friends--17.8 percent; (3) parental problems--12 percent; (4) illness--10.1 percent; and (5) scolding from parents--4.3 percent.

"Survey: 8 Colleges Set Brain Death Standard," Daily Yomiuri, 4 September 1989, p. 2.

A Yomiuri Shimbun survey has found that twelve universities have set up special committees to study brain death. The following schools have adopted standards which are tighter than those mandated by the Ministry of Health and Welfare: Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Osaka University, Hiroshima University, Kagoshima University, Teikyo University, Tokai University, Nippon University, and Fujhita-Gakuen Health University.

"Suspected Strangler of Coed Arrested," Mainichi Daily News, 24 July 1989, p. 12.

An 18-year-old first year student at Akashi Junior College was murdered. A cook has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

Suzuki, K. (1989). "Rise in Teen-age Drinking Blamed on Vending Machines," Asahi Evening News, 5 August, p. 6.

In a survey conducted by the National Citizens Association on Alcohol Problems, 40 percent of the junior high students and 65 percent of the senior high students drink alcoholic beverages at least once a month. Of those who drink at least once a week, 70 percent said they buy their alcoholic beverages from vending machines. The legal age for drinking in Japan is 20; retailers who sell alcohol to minors face a maximum fine of ¥4000 (about $28). In 1988, 116 retailers were fined for violating the law while 35,081 minors were caught drinking by police.

Suzuki, N. (1989). "Jissen Looks Backward, Forward," Daily Yomiuri, 31 August, p. 7.

Noburo Suzuki, head teacher of the international division for middle and high school students at Jissen Joshigakuen, discusses the ways English instruction has been changed to serve the real needs of students rather than catering to the artificial goals imposed by university entrance examinations. For 10 years, his school has employed teachers from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. In addition, there are study programs available in Oregon, Hawaii or New Zealand.

"Syringe Used in Rape Try," Mainichi Daily News, 1 August 1989, p. 12.

A young man attempted to rape a woman on the Tokyo University campus by injecting her with a numbing agent. Police believe the culprit has something to do with medical education because a hypodermic needle was used in the incident.

T

Takatsu, Y. (1989a). "Education Reform Proposals Show Keidanren's Egotism," Daily Yomiuri, 3 July, p. 8.

A survey conducted by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) of 421 member corporations showed that the business community wants more information telecommunications, new materials, electronics and biotechnology specialists. Suggested changes in the current university system are greater emphasis on specialized courses, stricter graduation requirements, approval of credits received from foreign universities, and practical language education. Takatstu argues that Japanese businesses are dictating curriculum designs to the university community which could result in higher education becoming little more than technical schools.

Takatsu, Y. (1989b). "Companies Not Complying with Recruitment Accord," Daily Yomiuri, 17 July, p. 8.

Although, according to a gentleman's agreement worked out with the government, major companies are supposed to wait until August 24 to begin recruitment, this year the agreement has not been observed. Japanese business leaders feel they miss the top college graduates unless they can recruit at an early date. The Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), fears the broken agreement may escalate into a national controversy.

Takeuchi, R. (1989). "University Classes Boring," Asahi Evening News, 5 August, p. 7.

A Tokyo student criticizes Japanese university professors who fail to devote the time and effort necessary to make their lectures interesting.

Tamaki, Y. (1989a). "Gaining in the Translation," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July, p. 7.

Machiko Nakamata is now a professional writer and translator. She prepared for her career at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies where she studied French. She was also a participant in the AFS Program during her high school years.

Tamaki, Y. (1989b). "Ariga Brings Books to Airwaves," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August, p. 7.

Chiyomi Ariga, a graduate in English literature from Japan Women's University, has worked for 30 years at NHK as a radio announcer. She directs both language and cultural programs. The latter include readings from literary masterworks of Europe and America.

Tamaki, Y. (1989c). "A Man of Two Cultures: One Japanese Negotiator," Daily Yomiuri, 7 September, p. 7.

Misoji Yabunaka, a section manager of the Foreign Ministry's North American Division, graduated with a law degree from Osaka University. He attributes the development of his English skills to contact with foreigners he met in the English Speaking Society.

Tanaka, N. (1989). "Conflict Leads to Learning," Japan Times, 14 July, p. 20.

A Japanese teacher discusses the JET Program and notes the conflict that sometimes exists between the foreign Japanese instructors. Tanaka suggests that this conflict may, in fact, facilitate cross cultural understanding between the two.

Tanner, A. (1989). "In Cambodia, Learning English Is the Latest Fad," Asahi Evening News, 8 September, p. 9.

English has gained in popularity in Cambodia because the promise of peace means the nation will soon be full of foreigners. While most of the learning is taking place informally, the Cambodian Ministry of Education is now training a few teachers and plans to put English on the curriculum soon.

"Teacher Arrested in Molestations," Daily Yomiuri, 8 September 1989, p. 2.

A kindergarten teacher has been arrested for molesting five girls.

"Teacher Exchange Program Popular," Asahi Evening News, 2 August 1989, p. 6.

The Educational Exchange Program has been operated by the Hokkaido International Foundation over the past two years. Participants may study for two years at college or graduate school in the United States or Canada with tuition, room and board paid. To qualify, candidates must pass a Japanese language test, attend a teachers' training course in the United States, and teach a Japanese class for five hours each week. Harvard University, Princeton University and Texas Tech University are listed as participating institutions.

"Teacher Issues Book on Nuclear Power Classes," Japan Times, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

A home economics teacher at an elementary school has published a record of the classes he has taught on nuclear power generation. These classes include movies and videos on the subject as well as discussions by both pro- and anti-nuclear power plant activists.

"Teacher Quits Over Burying of 6 Rabbits," Mainichi Daily News, 13 July 1989, p. 12.

The deputy principal of Miyata Primary School has resigned because he buried alive six baby rabbits that were under student care at his school.

"Teachers Invited to Take Part in Essay Contest," Japan Times, 27 July 1989, p. 12.

The Economic Promotion Council is sponsoring an essay contest on the subject of economic cooperation with developing nations. Junior and senior high school teachers and other educators have been invited to participate.

"Teachers Not Only Problem, Truants Tell Pollsters," Japan Times, 11 September 1989, p. 2.

A Ministry of Justice poll conducted by the Civil Liberties Bureau has found that nearly an equal numbers of students who avoid school for psychological reasons blame difficulty with friends, teachers and parents. In 1988, about 42,000 minors, including 6,285 elementary school pupils and 36,100 junior high school students, were absent from school for 50 or more days for reasons apart from illness. Problems with friends accounted for 47 percent of the truancy; 20 percent could not make friends and 19 percent were isolated by classmates. Forty-four percent pointed to difficulties with their teachers, and 45 percent had difficulties with family members. Asked how their parents reacted to their truancy, 43 percent said parents tried to take them to school forcibly, 29 percent said they were left alone, and 25 percent said they were scolded or beaten. Asked about their teachers, 38 percent said teachers came to their homes and tried to take them to school forcibly, 29 percent said teachers strongly advised them to attend school, and 30 percent said teachers recommended that they go to educational counseling centers.

"Teachers Object to Requiring Pupils to Help Welcome Imperial Couple," Japan Times, 8 September 1989, p. 2.

The Mihara chapter of the Hiroshima Prefectural Teachers' Union has criticized a school decision requiring 370 elementary pupils to help welcome the emperor and empress.

"Teachers Unaware of Pupils' Stress," Japan Times, 1 August 1989, p. 3.

The principal of an elementary school in Saitama surveyed 240 students in the fourth to sixth grades as well as veteran teachers at the school and found that the teachers showed little awareness of their students' emotional problems. Most students said they found maintaining friendships, making classroom presentations, and dealing with teachers stressful.

"Teachers' Unions Fail to Solve Dispute," Japan Times, 12 August 1989, p. 2.

Japan's two major teachers' unions, the Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) and the Japan Senior High School Teachers' Union (Nikkokyo), have failed to solve a rift over the planned unification of their unions with the Japan Private Sector Trade Union Conference (Rengo).

"Teachers' Unions Split Over Merger," Japan Times, 9 August 1989, p. 2.

The Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) and the Japan Senior High School Teachers' Union (Nikkokyo) have experience a division within their ranks because of a proposed merger with the Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation (Rengo) and because of disputes over government education policies. The latter includes disagreement over a new teacher training system and the requirement that schools fly the Hinomaru flag and sing the Kimigayo, a traditional national anthem.

"Technical Adviser Course," Asahi Evening News, 22 August 1989, p. 6.

The Ministry of Construction plans to set up courses for those wishing to serve as technical advisors for land development in the Third World. Graduates from the courses will be sent to countries in Africa, Southeast Asia and the South Pacific areas.

"Teen Claims Guilt to Tokyo Killing," Daily Yomiuri, 15 August 1989, p. 2.

An 18-year-old vocational school student has been arrested for killing her 27-year-old boyfriend.

"Teens Charged with Desecrating U.S. Flag," Japan Times, 27 August 1989, p. 6.

Three teenagers in South Carolina have been charged with vandalism after breaking into a high school and causing damage which included burning two American flags.

"Teens Use Cab to Chase Rock Group," Mainichi Daily News, 25 August 1989, p. 12.

Six high school girls aged between 14 to 16 were put under police protection in Yokohama after they were discovered in an unlicensed taxi chasing "Hikaru Genji," a seven-member group of acrobatic rock singers who perform on roller skates.

"Telephone Counseling for Children," Asahi Evening News, 21 August 1989, p. 5.

Dial Service, a telephone counseling service for children, has been in operation for 10 years. The service was originally intended for children, but calls sometimes come from university students. Sex ranks at the top of problems brought up by male callers from primary school boys on up. This apparently reflects an inadequate school system for responding to boys' interest in sex.

"Tell Graduation Rates Without a Federal Law," USA Today, 19 September 1989, p. 5.

At University of Notre Dame only seven football players have failed to graduate in the past 19 years--a 98% graduation rate. Duke University has graduated 42 of 42 varsity basketball players since 1975, and Stanford University graduated 162 of its 175 student-athletes who entered there in 1982. However, a federal survey of 103 major U.S. colleges found that 14 football and 35 basketball programs had graduation rates of less than 20 percent. Dexter Manley, a Washington Redskins star, told Congress that when he left Oklahoma State University, he had only a second-grade reading level. Cal State Fullerton, where less than 30% of student-athletes were graduating, now requires coaches be evaluated, in part, for the academic performance of their athletes. The National Collegiate Athletic Association is spending $2.3 million to study the education of student-athletes and is pushing new rules to assure athletes are educated and not exploited. The University of Houston increased its academic support budget for student-athletes by 600% in six years, raising its graduation rate to 60% in 1987 from 17% in 1981.

"Textbook Changes Drawing Criticism," Asahi Evening News, 1 July 1989, p. 3.

Textbook revisions by the Ministry of Education have led to criticism by publishers and educators. A similar debate occurred in 1982 over textbooks describing Japan's role during the Pacific War.

Thorson, L. (1989). "More Young Asians Seeking US Education," Mainichi Daily News, 9 July 1989, p. 2.

Across Asia, a U.S. college education has become a ticket to the top. The Japan-United States Educational Commission is one source of information about university programs in the U.S. Cited in this article are students from China, South Korea, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka.

"Thousands of American Children Homeless," Japan Times, 1 July 1989, p. 7.

The U.S. Department of Education has estimated there are 220,000 school-age homeless children in the nation.

Tifft, S. (1989). "Beam Me Up, Students," TIME, 22 May, p. 44.

Televised courses can be a bargain for financially strapped schools. The tele-classroom has been especially valuable in states with small populations. Last year, for example, when 15 of the 28 students at Maine's Allagash High School protested the lack of humanities classes, the University of Maine provided instruction by television.

"Tightening Standards Squeeze Nihongo Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 17September 1989, p. 2.

There are approximately 400 to 500 Japanese language institutions in Japan. Of that total, 77 schools have been accredited by the government-affiliated Association for Promotion of Japanese Language Education. About 10 schools have folded nationwide in the aftermath of a major drop in student enrollment caused by the introduction of stricter visa applications and screening procedures. Furthermore, schools report that attendance by Chinese students runs about 60 percent and that many of these have not paid their full tuition.

"TOEIC in September," Asahi Evening News, 27 July 1989, p. 3.

The schedule for the 30th Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC) has been announced. The TOEIC is sponsored by the Institute for International Business Communication.

"Tokai Univ. Survey Ship to Call at Vladivostok," Mainichi Daily News, 15 August 1989, p. 12.

Soviet authorities have given permission for a marine survey ship of Japan's Tokai University to become the first Western ship to call at Vladivostok since the end of World War II.

"Tokyo Church Offers Health Education Classes," Japan Times, 27 September 1989, p. 15.

The Tokyo Baptist Church offers several health education courses. A CPR class teaches how to apply first aid for choking and heart attack victims. The Childbirth Education Service is another course for those planning or expecting a baby.

"Tokyo Families Slow to Offer Homestays," Daily Yomiuri, 14September 1989, p. 2.

AFS Japan, the Japan branch of the American Field Service, a student exchange organization, has reported that only eight Tokyo families have volunteered to host foreign high school students this year. Fifteen Tokyo high school students will be sent to New York, Paris and New South Wales to spend a year as exchange students.

"Tokyo H.S. Girls Complete Climb of Himalaya Peak," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August 1989, p. 2.

A team of students from Tachikawa Girls' High School successfully climbed Mt. Chulu, a Himalayan peak in Nepal.

"Tokyo Woman, U.S. Friend Depict 'Genji,'" Daily Yomiuri, 20 August 1989, p. 2.

A Japanese and an American woman who became friends because of their mutual interest in "The Tale of Genji" have completed a set of leather scrolls depicting scenes from the novel. Their work will be exhibited in Tokyo and also at Louisiana State University.

Tomoda, Y. (1989). "Examination System Must Change," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July, p. 7.

Yoshiko Tomada was one of the winners in this year's British Council/Cathay Pacific Airways essay contest. Tomada points out four reasons English training in Japan fails to develop communicative skills: (1) class size, (2) limited lesson hours, (3) student motivation, and (4) the quality of university entrance examinations. While she believes the JET Program has served to strengthen language training in Japan, real change will not occur until the formal language examinations begin to evaluate communicative competence.

"Too Many Kids For Available College Slots," Mainichi Daily News, 3 September 1989, p. 12.

Japanese high school students hoping to enter national universities next spring will find competition very keen. This year 400,000 students were unable to enter universities, and officials predict the situation will be more severe in 1990. In April, national universities will be offering 103,684 places, an increase of only 680 over this year; private and local government universities combined will be offering 495,000 places, an increase of 16,400.

"Top U.S. Business Schools Focus on Japan Know-How," Daily Yomiuri, 17 August 1989, p. 9.

The Consortium on Competitiveness and Cooperation which includes business professors from the University of California, Harvard University, Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business, and Stanford University, has reported that the U.S. has much to learn from Japanese management techniques.

Toufexis, A. (1989). "Violent Kids," TIME, 12 June, pp. 68-74.

This is a lengthy report on teenage violence in the United States which examines both its causes and suggested remedies.

"Traditional Links Between Bosozoku, Rightists on Wane," Mainichi Daily News, 6 August 1989, p. 12.

Japanese motorcycle gangs, known as bosozoku, have long been like preparatory schools for right-wing organizations according to a right-wing group leader. However, relations between the two groups are changing for the worse. In the past, bosozoku members had little prospect of making a living other than by joining one of the right-wing groups, but now with more jobs available, other opportunities are possible.

"Trainee Abuse Rapped by Govt," Daily Yomiuri, 14 August 1989, p. 2.

In 1988, 23,432 foreigners entered Japan as vocational trainees. However, the Ministry of Justice has determined that 20 percent of these end up working as regular employees at Japanese companies. The ministry deported 13 foreigners at one company for engaging in activities incompatible with their visas and refused to renew the visas of 68 others forcing them to return to their home countries.

Trevelyan, M. (1989). "More British Teachers Resigned to Drop Out," Japan Times, 13 August, p. 10.

Only half the 800,000 qualified teachers in Britain are currently employed in schools with the other 400,000 having chosen to leave the profession. Teachers say low pay and shattered morale are driving them out of the profession.

U

"U. for Asians Planned in Va.," Mainichi Daily News, 21 August 1989, p. 12.

Washington International University, a new educational institution organized by a group of Japanese businessmen and educators, is to be built near Washington, D.C. in the mid-1990s. This new university will teach languages, culture, history, and business practice to both U.S. and Asian students.

Uchida, A. (1989a). "Frustration at Core of Thai Murder Case," Daily Yomiuri, 12 July, p. 2.

A Pakistani man has been arrested for the murder of his Thai girlfriend. Both were students of a Japanese language school in Tokyo. The article notes that with the influx of foreigners in Japan, the incidence of crime among foreign people, such as fights and robberies, has been steadily increasing.

Uchida, A. (1989b). "Teaching Nihongo: New Institute Aids Japanese Language Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August, p. 3.

The Japanese Language Institute which is attached to the Japan Foundation has already taught more than 100 students from 21 nations since its opening in July. The students are teachers who have come from high schools, colleges, vocational schools or international associations. Most come to Japan both to learn Japanese and how to teach it upon their return home. According to the Japan Foundation, there were more than 1 million students of Japanese worldwide in 1985. This figure includes an estimated 500,000 Chinese, 360,000 Koreans, 36,000 Americans, 27,000 Indonesians, and 22,000 Australian and Brazilians.

Uchida, A. (1989c). "Camp Encourages English," Daily Yomiuri, 17 August, p. 7.

Twelve boys and 39 girls attended the "JAL (Japan Air Lines) English Summer Camp 1989" in Nisekocho. During the camp eight language instructors--four women students from the U.S., two Japanese men and two Japanese women--provided English training during the 10-day camp.

"UN Launches Drive to End Illiteracy," Mainichi Daily News, 10September 1989, p. 1.

According to UNESCO, more than 890 million adults worldwide are illiterate. This is equivalent to one-fourth of the adult population; the majority are women. In highly industrialized countries, about 10 percent of the adults are functionally illiterate while the highest rate of illiteracy is in Africa at 54 percent. Asia follows with 36 percent and then Latin America with 17 percent. In May, the World Conference on Education for All will be held in Bangkok to work out strategies for dealing with illiteracy.

"UNESCO Panel Asks Japan for Aid in Literacy Campaign," Japan Times, 27 July 1989, p. 2.

The Japan Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has asked the government to help UNESCO promote literacy in developing nations.

"UNESCO Seeks Education Funds," Mainichi Daily News, 27 July 1989, p. 12.

The Japan Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has asked the government to help UNESCO promote literacy in developing nations.

"Univ. of California Faculty Adopts New Ethnic Study Requirement," Mainichi Daily News, 15 August 1989, p. 9.

Faculty members at the University of California at Berkeley recently approved an "American Cultures" requirement. Beginning in 1991, freshmen and sophomores will have to take a course on race, culture and ethnicity in American history and society. Entering juniors or seniors will also have to meet this requirement beginning in 1993. Other University of California campuses, including Santa Barbara and Davis, are considering mandatory ethnic studies classes; Irvine has approved required courses in multicultural studies and international affairs. Last year, Stanford University replaced its freshman "Western Culture" requirement with a new course that rejected many classic works in favor of those by feminists, minority leaders and social revolutionaries.

"Univ. Students with a Lot of Pull," Asahi Evening News, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

Students from Waseda and Meiji universities in Tokyo and from Doshisha University in Kyoto will pull jinrikisha along the old Tokaido highway from Tokyo to Kyoto during August.

"University Saves Doomed Ginkgo Tree," Daily Yomiuri, 28 September 1989, p. 3.

A large ginkgo tree encroaching on a city sidewalk next to Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo, has been spared the axe thanks to a plan by the campus to redevelop a small section of its land into a park area which will allow pedestrians to walk around the tree.

"University to Build Proton Accelerator to Treat Cancer," Asahi Evening News, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

Tsukuba University has announced it will build a proton accelerator to treat cancer. In the past, the university has used the proton accelerator at the High Energy Physics Research Institute which is operated by the Ministry of Education.

Urano, R. (1989). "Keep Door Open During 'Home Stay,'" Mainichi Daily News, 12 August, p. 2.

A Japanese who has lived in the United States offers advice to students who are planning to participate in homestay programs. He recommends that the students mingle with their host family, that they should show their emotions openly, and that they attempt to express their views in conversations.

"US College in Int'l Venture," Mainichi Daily News, 30 July 1989, p. 12.

Salem College, a small liberal arts institution in West Virginia, has entered a partnership with Teikyo University. The college is expected to grow to 1,000 students by 1995 with a maximum of 500 foreign students on campus.

"US Colleges Waiting for Chinese Students," Mainichi Daily News, 26 August 1989, p. 3.

School officials at University of Notre Dame, Purdue University, and Indiana University have expressed concern because fewer than half of their newly admitted Chinese students have arrived for fall classes. It is unknown whether or not the delays result from the student demonstrations in Beijing earlier this summer. Purdue has 316 Chinese students. Chinese government officials have contacted Notre Dame to say they have suspended their Fulbright program, a decision affecting only one student.

"US, Japan Students Trade Views," Mainichi Daily News,.27 August 1989, p. 12.

Winners of the annual national essay contest on the U.S. and Japan in world affairs, which is sponsored by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, met in Washington with U.S. students from 21 universities to discuss cultural perceptions. Attending this meeting were representatives from Chiba University, Yale University, Rikkyo University, George Washington University, and Chuo University.

"U.S. Schools Lure Many for MBAs," Japan Times, 10 August 1989, p. 3.

A survey by the Stern Business School of New York University shows that a growing number of foreign students are being attracted to U.S. MBA programs. In all, 1,846 students from more than 50 countries have registered for the full-time MBA programs at the 10 leading U.S. business schools. The number of Japanese increased to 450 this year.

"U.S. Students Bring Peace Cranes," Asahi Evening News, 2 August 1989, p. 3.

Seven high school students from the United States brought 2,000 paper cranes to Japan to symbolize their hope for nuclear disarmament. Their trip has been organized by the U.S.-Japan Cultural Center.

"Vandal Suspected in Chiba School Rabbit Killings," Daily Yomiuri, 26 August 1989, p. 2.

The wire netting on a school rabbit hutch was deliberately cut to let a dog enter and kill the animals inside. Teachers report that there have been two previous incidents similar to this.

"Veciana-Suarez, A. (1989). "Immigrants Tussle with Tongue-Twisting English Class," The Palm Beach Post, 23 August, pp. 1D, 8D.

The Adult Education Center in West Palm Beach, Florida, describes its English as a second language program as its most popular course. Initial growth in the program came in 1980 with the influx of refugees from Haiti. However, the immigrant population has shifted and now 58 countries are represented in these classes.

"Video Series on High Schools Aimed at Returning Youths," Japan Times, 29 August 1989, p. 2.

Roots International, a Tokyo-based firm, has produced a series of three videotapes designed to present the Japanese high school system to children returning after long periods abroad. The atmosphere, facilities, curricula and teachers at various schools are introduced. About 15 high schools in Tokyo and Kanagawa, Saitama and Chiba prefectures are described.

"Voices: How Do You Feel about Kids Having Credit Cards?" USA Today, 30 August 1989, p. 6.

Six Americans respond to the topic question. The respondents appear split on this issue. However, all emphasize the importance of financial responsibility.

"Voices: Should Spanking be Allowed in Schools?" USA Today, 24 August 1989, p. 6.

Six Americans respond to the topic question. The general consensus is that corporal punishment is not appropriate in American schools.

"Voices: Where Would You Send Your Child to School If You Had a Choice?" USA Today, 11 July 1989, p. 6.

Six Americans respond to the topic question. The general consensus seems to be that these people prefer the schools within their own neighborhood.

"Volunteer Families Sought to Host Exchange Students," Japan Times, 24 August 1989, p. 2.

American Field Service Japan Association has begun looking for 180 Japanese families who can host foreign high schools students for one year.

W

"Weekly Japanese Classes Will Start Sept. 4.," Japan Times, 31 August 1989, p. 16.

In addition to twice-weekly Japanese lessons for foreign students, Chihaya Nihongo Kenshu Kai offers courses in ikebana, kimono, tea ceremony and calligraphy.

Wilheim, K. (1989). "Academic Exchange with China Stalled," Mainichi Daily News, 10 September, p. 2.

Educational exchange programs between China and the West have been interrupted as a result of the turmoil in Beijing earlier this summer. A Chinese minister has said that fewer doctoral students will be sent to study abroad. Of the 80,000 sent during the past decade, only 20,000 have returned. Spokesmen from University of Michigan, the Ford Foundation and the British Council note signs that educational exchanges have lost momentum. Yale and Stanford will not--as they usually do--send graduates to teach English this year. Other American and European schools are sending Chinese language students to Taiwan and to Hong Kong. On the other hand, the University of South Carolina is considering the start up of a new program in international business in China.

Will, G. (1989). "Public Education Can Work," International Herald Tribune, 15 July, p. 6.

Will argues that public health education is the most cost effective thing government does. He points out that educational programs have had significant effect in reducing problems associated with drugs, smoking, alcohol, and AIDS.

Wilson, C. (1989). "Pledging Is Out at 2 Fraternities," USA Today, 31 August, p. 7.

Two national fraternities--Tau Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Beta Tau--have decided to end their pledging systems which include hazing.

Wilson, R. (1989). "Grade-A Teacher's Lesson," USA Today, 30 August, p. 7.

Wilson gives a very superficial review of Tracy Kidder's Among the Schoolchildren, book which reveals the chaos and boredom that occurs in public schools in the United States.

"Would-Be Doctor Had Pachinko Worker Take Licensing Exam," Mainichi Daily, 20 September 1989, p. 12.

Three men have been arrested for attempting to cheat during the National Examination for Medical Practitioners. The Ministry of Health and Welfare has announced plans to revise the process for applying for the exam to prevent a similar incident from happening again.

"Would-Be Doctor, Two Others Held in Exam Cheating Scheme," Japan Times, 20 September 1989, p. 2.

A Tokyo medical student and two accomplices have been arrested for scheming to cheat during the national qualifying exam for doctors. This past May, it was announced that 8,829 out of 10,037 medical students who took the exam passed it.

X

Y

Yabuuchi, S. (1989). "Too Much Japanese-English," Mainichi Daily News, 27 July, p. 2.

The author of this letter to the editor complains that too many English borrowings are entering the Japanese language. He argues against copying other foreign languages.

Yamashita, M. (1989). "Essayist Wants Changes for Examination System," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July, p. 7.

Mitsuo Yamashita was one of the winners in this year's British Council/Cathay Pacific Airways essay competition. Yamashita points out that university entrance examinations have a great influence over the way English is taught in Japanese schools. He goes on to list specific ways in which language might be tested so that the communicative skills of the learner could be evaluated.

"Yoga--A Cure for Truancy," Mainichi Daily News, 12 August 1989, p. 12.

An estimated 200 truant students annually visit the Osaka Sogo Medical Research Center for treatment using Yoga exercises. A number of these have overcome their school frustrations and have returned to classes.

"Yokohama Teen Killed in Fall," Daily Yomiuri, 20 August 1989, p. 2.

A 15-year-old middle school student died after falling from the wall of a school building he was painting.

Yokoyama, T. (1989). "High-Tech Probe of Pharaoh's Tombs Set," Daily Yomiuri, 22 September, p. 2.

A Waseda University archaeological team has gone to search for secret ancient Egyptian tombs in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor.

Yomiuri, S. (1989). "Violent Teacher Known for History of Eccentricities," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July, p. 3.

A middle school teacher has been punished by the local education board for inflicting physical violence on two of his fellow teachers and later bribing school officials in an attempt to save his job. It has been learned that this teacher has a history of unacceptable behavior.

"Young Woman's Booming Company Draws Heavy Mass Media Coverage," Japan Times, 16 July 1989, p. 2.

A 23-year-old woman at Musashi Music College has founded a highly successful business. Her company, Rabicom, produces publicity events for large corporations.

"Youth Corps Reform," Daily Yomiuri, 21 August 1989, p. 6.

The International Development Youth Corps was originally set up to assist second and third sons of farmers in finding employment. Members of the corps receive four years of training. Although there is no tuition cost, students pay about ¥700,000 annually for meals and other miscellaneous expenses. Around 60 percent of the institute's graduates have entered domestic construction companies; the number of enrollees has steadily decreased. Now the Ministry of Construction which oversees this program has issued recommendations to reform the corps. One proposed change is to train students for construction work in developing nations.

"Youth Hangs Self in Police Custody," Daily Yomiuri, 1 July 1989, p. 2.

A 17-year-old boy committed suicide after having been arrested along with five other friends for obstructing police and damaging a police car.

"Youth Kills Mother With Baseball Bat," Mainichi Daily News, 1 September 1989, p. 12.

A 16-year-old boy has been arrested for beating his mother to death with a baseball bat. A teacher in charge of his class said the boy did not take part in club activities and was very quiet in class. His marks were a little below average, but he was well-behaved and hoped to study science at a university.

"Youths Arrested in Teen's Death," Daily Yomiuri, 26 August 1989, p. 2.

Four youths have been arrested in the beating death of a former middle school classmate who had started dating the former girlfriend of one of the boys.

"You've Gotta Have Personality: Universities Want Talented People, Not Nerds," Mainichi Daily, 20 September 1989, p. 12.

Because Japanese universities are now looking for creative, individualistic students, they are changing their entrance examinations to identify applicants who may not have been accepted before. Waseda University's Social Sciences Department and the Economics Department of Asia University are using tests to discover interesting and talented students. Next year, Tokyo Denki University plans to include an "image expression" section with a mathematics entrance exam. "Image expression" is a question asking the test takers to tell, for example, what life will be like in the 21st century. Students can express this in any form they wish--an essay, a picture, or a cartoon, but the response must show ingenuity, creativity, imagination and originality.

Yuki, W. (1989a). "To Fight Illiteracy Is to Fight Poverty," Daily Yomiuri, 10 August, p. 3.

Current estimates put the number of illiterate people worldwide at 1 billion--one-fifth of the world population. UNESCO has called for both developing and industrialized nations to make concerted efforts to eradicate illiteracy.

Yuki, W. (1989b). "Literacy: A Human Rights Issue," Daily Yomiuri, 11 August, p. 3.

UNESCO is taking an active role in promoting literacy around the world. An example of a successful literacy project in Bangladesh is examined in this article.

Yuki, W. (1989c). "Discrimination Cause of Illiteracy in Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 12 August, p. 3.

The illiterate population of Japan mostly consists of people who have suffered discrimination, such as Korean nationals and former social outcasts called burakumin who live mostly in the Kansai area. According to a survey of the 83,000 people from the buraku in Osaka-fu, 3.1 percent said that they could not read or write at all, and 8.2 percent (or 5,500 people) said it was considerably difficult for them to do these things.

"Zen Letters Chart Early Enlightenment," Daily Yomiuri, 4 July 1989, p. 2.

The Institute for Zen Studies in Kyoto plans to publish more than 100 letters written by Daisetsu Suzuki (1870-1966), a prominent Buddhist scholar who introduced Zen to the world. Suzuki was first introduced to Zen in 1892 when he entered Tokyo Technical College, the predecessor of the present Waseda University. Later he taught at the University of Tokyo and Otani University.

NUMBERS

"2 Chinese Students Steal ¥1.8 Million from School," Daily Yomiuri, 6 September 1989, p. 2.

Two Chinese students have been arrested for robbing the owner of a Japanese language school of ¥1.8 million. They claim is a sum equivalent to that paid to the school by 18 would-be students in China who have been denied entry permits by the Japanese government.

"2 Programs Add to Int'l Understanding," Mainichi Daily News, 16 July 1989, p. 12.

The International Cultural Institute in Osaka has initiated a program which invites students from developing countries to give lectures to Japanese junior high school students. Speakers have represented Thailand, Vietnam and Kenya. The Kobe YMCA operates an Asian tour program for school teachers. These tours to Thailand and India are designed to give teachers an deeper understanding of other countries in Asia.

"2-Year-Old Boy Hold Exhibition," Daily Yomiuri, 13 July 1989, p. 3.

Kazunori Akamatsu, a precocious 2-year-old Japanese artist, is having an exhibition of 20 pictures. Zenjiro Takeichi, an art teacher, states: "Most children start drawing pictures when they are three or four years old, but Kazunori started when he was only 1-year and 2 months. His pictures are all simple but have depth, and his drawing style is remarkable."

"2 Youths Held for Muggings," Daily Yomiuri, 16 July 1989, p. 2.

Two Tokyo teenagers have been arrested on charges of committing a series of muggings to obtain spending money.

"2 Youths Indicted in Racial Killing," Mainichi Daily News, 1 September 1989, p. 4.

In New York, two white teenagers were indicted on murder charges in the killing of a black youth.

"3 Students Die Inhaling Thinner," Asahi Evening News, 3 July 1989, p. 3.

Three male junior high school students were found dead after inhaling thinner.

"5-Day School Week: Not a Blessing," Mainichi Daily News, 6 July 1989, p. 12.

At present, the Ministry of Education has introduced a five-day week system at a number of schools across the country on an experimental basis. The ministry hopes that the introduction of a five-day week will lead to more participation in voluntary community activities, however a survey at the Sundai Preparatory School shows only 1 percent of junior high school students and 1.3 percent of high school students would follow the ministry's aim. The Sundai survey of 3,200 junior and senior high school students revealed that if the school week were reduced to five days, many students would spend more time at cram schools rather than in leisure or community activities. At present 27.6 percent of third-year junior high school students attend a cram school on Sundays. If Saturday were also made a holiday, 27.2 percent said they would go to cram school on Saturday, and 22.3 percent said they would attend on Sunday.

"5 Students Arrested for Beating Teacher," Daily Yomiuri, 17 July 1989, p. 2.

Five students of the part-time division of Meisei High School in Tokyo were arrested for inflicting bodily injuries on a teacher.

"14-Year-Old Killed in Clash Between Hokkaido Gangs," Japan Times, 30 August 1989, p. 2.

A 14-year-old boy was stabbed to death and six others were injured in a clash between two motorcycle gangs in Sapporo.

"15 Language Schools Permitted to Reopen," Daily Yomiuri, 14 August 1989, p. 2.

The Ministry of Justice has announced that 15 of the 22 Japanese language schools stripped of their licenses early this year will have permission to reopen this week. The schools' licenses were suspended when the ministry discovered that they were overissuing admission certificates to Chinese students who wished to study in Japan.

"30 Boys Nabbed in Kyoto Rumble," Mainichi Daily News, 16 July 1989, p. 12.

A group of 23 students from one junior high school and 7 from another were detained by police after the two groups met with the intention of fighting.

"36 Children Hurt in Escalator Mishap," Daily Yomiuri, 18 July 1989, p. 2.

Three primary school students broke bones and 33 others suffered minor injuries at the World Design Expo in Nagoya when an escalator stopped suddenly.

"41st Prince Takamatsu Speech Contest," Daily Yomiuri, 24 August 1989, p. 7.

The annual All Japan Inter-Middle School English Oratorical Contest has been announced. This event is sponsored by the Japanese business community, the Japan National Student Association, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The contest will be held in three stages: prefectural, regional and national. Winners will receive high school and university scholarships as well as summer study trips to the United States.

"60 Students Get into Brawl," Daily Yomiuri, 15 July 1989, p. 2.

Three students were hospitalized and nine others injured during a fight involving about 60 students from five middle schools in Saitama-ken. The fight was an extension of a quarrel which occurred on July 8.

"77 Japanese Language Schools Accredited," Asahi Evening News, 16September 1989, p. 3.

The Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education was established by the Ministry of Education in May to oversee language schools which target foreign populations. Guidelines set out by the ministry regulate annual teaching hours, number of students, and minimum number of full-time teachers. To date, about 240 schools have filed applications for accreditation, but so far only 77 have been approved. Beginning in April next year, the Ministry of Justice will implement a policy of not issuing entry visas to foreign students for unqualified schools.

"77 Japanese-Language Schools Get Approval by Ministerial Commission," Japan Times, 15 September 1989, p. 2.

The Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education which was commissioned by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice to screen Japanese-language schools has approved 77 applicants. According to a survey by the Cultural Affairs Agency, there were 343 schools teaching Japanese as of last November, aside from those affiliated with colleges and universities.

"473 Become Ill after Eating School Lunch," Daily Yomiuri, 20 July 1989, p. 2.

Both teachers and students at a Tokyo primary school became violently ill after eating a school-prepared lunch. Sanitation authorities have diagnosed the problem as a case of food poisoning.

"1,300 Young Foreigners Set to Arrive to Teach High School English for Year," Japan Times, 31 July 1989, p. 2.

Under the Japan Exchange and Teaching Program, 1,300 young foreign teachers have arrived to work as language instructors in junior and senior high schools or in international exchange activities sponsored by local governments. The participants are from the United States, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Ireland, West Germany, and France.

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